

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

LITTLE GIRL SLAIN.

CORPSE FOUND IN CELLAR OF
NEW YORK FARMHOUSE.

Child's Mother Is Dangerously Wounded
and Two Aged Employers Cannot
Be Found—Boy Kidnaped in Mankato,
Minn., but Afterwards Returned.

Allice Ingerick, 9 years old, was found
murdered in the cellar of a farmhouse
near Middleton, N. Y. Her mother later
was discovered in a barn, severely wound-
ed. She kept house for Willis and Fred
Olney, two aged brothers. Search is
being made for them. A blood stained
iron pipe was found in the kitchen. It is
feared the woman will die. No trace of
the brothers can be found. Some believe
they also have been slain. The woman
was a husband from whom she has been
separated three years. The crime is
supposed to have occurred about noon,
as the family were evidently at dinner
when the interruption occurred.

TRAGEDY IN DEATH ROOM.

Youth shoots Three Relatives While
Standing Over Mother's Corpse.
Over the dead body of his mother John
Budenek shot his brother and his
brother-in-law at Hastings, Neb. Miss
Frances Budenek, aged 22, was shot
in the right hand; Jacob Budenek, aged
52, shot above the right eye; Peter
Smell, shot through the left leg,
through the abdomen, in the left thigh
and through the left shoulder. The lat-
ter two are in a dying condition. The
shooting occurred in a death chamber
at the home of Mrs. and Mrs. Peter
Smell, where Mrs. M. Budenek died, and
was the culmination of a family
quarrel that had existed for years. Mrs.
Budenek was staying at the home of her
daughter, Mrs. Peter Smell, and be-
cause of the family trouble her son
John was not permitted to see her dur-
ing her illness.

BOY AT PLAY IS KIDNAPED.

Six Year Old Taken Away by Unknown
Man Found Twelve Hours Later.
The six-year-old son of Charles Kinsch,
a real estate dealer, was kidnaped by
an unknown man while playing in the
street in Mankato, Minn. The kidnaper
rushed down the avenue with the boy,
and by giving him candy kept him from
crying out. Police and neighbors searched
for the child. Mrs. Kinsch was in the
street in the car. The boy was found
twelve hours after he was missed. His
face was scratched and he had several
cuts on his head. He is in a critical
condition.

Returns with Gynor and Greene.

John P. Gynor and Benjamin D. Greene,
who are under indictment on the charge
of conspiracy to defraud the United States
government in connection with the Savannah
harbor improvements, and who have been
fleeing since their extradition from Canada
for the last three years, have arrived in New York
in custody of Captain William J. Flynn, chief
of the New York secret service depart-
ment.

Catch Nodder Amused.

Mrs. Anna Dillingham in Cleveland
on the charge of being in the country
illegally, is alleged by the Federal
authorities to be an anarchist of inter-
national reputation and a leader of one
of the largest bands of anarchists in
this part of the country. The officials
say that Leon Czolgosz, who assassinated
President McKinley, was a member of the band.

Ends Life After Crash.

Mrs. William R. Stanberry of Fen-
wood, N. J., committed suicide with car-
bolic acid. Her husband was in an auto-
mobile accident at Danville, Va., two
months ago, which resulted in the death
of the wife of Frederick Westcott. The
woman was intimate and in love with
Stanberry following the accident, and
Mrs. Stanberry's mind.

Northwestern Train Wrecked.

Chicago and Northwestern fast line
passenger train, north bound, had a
narrow escape from a bad wreck in the
Shubogham, Wis., railroad yards by
leaving late on open switch and late
passengers and trainmen received in-
juries, most of them of a minor nature.

Flour Mills Run Night and Day.

For the first time in many years all
the nineteen flour mills of Minneapolis
are running to their full capacity day
and night, and grain is being milled at
the rate of about 100,000 barrels a week,
a result of better export demand and
improved domestic conditions.

Police Scent a Murder.

The body of a well-dressed, unknown
man was found on the lawn of the Long
Meadow Gun Club at Minneapolis. The
body was bruised, the features contorted,
and a watchman indicated a murder. The
Minneapolis police are investigating.

Reported by Trade Reviews.

The weekly trade reviews report con-
tinued activity, the absence of specula-
tive operations, being an encouraging
feature of the situation.

Suez Traffic Is Resumed.

Traffic on the Suez Canal, which had
been delayed since the blowing up of
the wreck of the British steamer Char-
ham Sept. 28, has been resumed.

Corpse Found in Lake.

The body of Frank Moschowsky, a
Chicago real estate dealer, was found
in the lake with a bullet hole in the
temple. Relatives of the dead man de-
clare he was murdered.

Fatal Riots in Moscow.

Disorderly demonstrations in Moscow
by striking printers, workmen and stu-
dents were repeatedly dispersed by Co-
sacks and gendarmes. Several police-
men were wounded. It is reported that
a gendarme was killed and that there
were other casualties among the crowd.

Penny Cuts Two Lives.

Searching for a penny intended for a
band of wandering musicians and which
had rolled into the street, Lillian Sarel,
3 years old, and Catherine Sullivan, 4
years old, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were run
down by a street car. Both were fat-
ally injured.

Morton Involving Debt Changed.

The committee in charge of arrange-
ments for paying the Morton monu-
ment in Nebraska City, Neb., has changed
the date of that event from Oct. 14
to Oct. 28. Ex-President Cleveland has
promised to be present and deliver an
address.

THREE PRISON IN SLASH.

Children Rescued as They Sleep in
Brooklyn Tenement Fire.

Three children of a family named Don-
nelly were rescued as they slept in a
tenement fire. The children were taken
to St. Mary's hospital, five other
tenants were sent to hospitals suffer-
ing from burns and two firemen were
hurt in a four-story tenement fire in
Brooklyn, N. Y. Other
incidents of the fire were the birth of
a child after the mother was removed
from the burning building and an ac-
cident which wrecked Fire Chief Croker's
automobile and in which the chief nar-
rowly escaped serious accident. The fire
is believed to be incendiary. Every oc-
cupant of the building was asleep when
the flames were discovered by William
Tear and James Nugent, roomers, who
were off duty. They found a ladder in
the back yard and, climbing up the fire
escape, awoke the tenants by breaking
into their apartments. At the top floor
the fire had spread most rapidly. The
two rescuers carried Mrs. Joseph Han-
dell, one of the tenants of that floor,
down the fire escape. In doing so the
ladder at the bottom broke and the
woman fell 20 feet, injuring her seri-
ously. Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Don-
nelly, who occupied the other part of
the upper floor, were found lying un-
conscious on the floor of their rooms,
where they had tried to reach a window
and failed. They were brought out, but
the firemen did not know that their
children, aged from 5 to 12, were
asleep in the beds until their burned
bodies were found later.

STEP TO LINK LAKES AND OHIO.

Pittsburg Party to Survey Routes to
Connect Erie with City.
What may be called the first decisive
step toward connecting Lake Erie with
the Ohio and Mississippi valleys was
taken in Pittsburg Tuesday, when the
board of directors of the Lake Erie and
Ohio River Ship Canal Company met
with President John E. Shaw, and it
was decided to devote two days soon
to going over the two routes offered from
Lake Erie. One route is from Ash-
tubula, Ohio, to Pittsburg, and the other
from Erie to Pittsburg. Either route
is about 125 miles long and is esti-
mated that the cost would be about \$30,
000,000. President Shaw said it was
now figured that vessels would be run
from Lake Erie into the Ohio river at
Pittsburg in the summer of 1911.

DOG ONLY WITNESS TO DUEL.

Two Men Fight to the Death with No
One to Tell the Tale.
With only a dog for a witness James
Canty, a timber cruiser, and Gus Lahli,
a homesteader, fought a duel to the
death near Jaber, Minn. That the con-
flict was a fierce one is evidenced by
the fact that the ground was torn up
about 125 feet long and it is esti-
mated that the cost would be about \$30,
000,000. President Shaw said it was
now figured that vessels would be run
from Lake Erie into the Ohio river at
Pittsburg in the summer of 1911.

TUG SUNK; CREW SAVED.

Twelve Men on Boat Runwrecked by Steamer
Are Rescued.
The tug Fannie Tutill was sunk in
Lake St. Clair in collision with an un-
known steamer. The twelve men on the
Tutill were rescued in Lake Erie near
Detroit. The accident was reported in
Detroit by Captain W. A. Heid, of the
steamer Mariposa, who picked up two
of the Tutill's boats, with seven of the
crew. Captain Heid of the Tutill was
one of the seven, and he told Captain
Heid that the other five men had been
picked up by another steamer. The name
of the vessel which collided with the
Tutill is not known.

WARDENS SEIZE A LAUNCH.

Ohio Game Officers Capture Boath
Company Boat at Sandusky.
The launch Major Wilcox, owned by
the launch company, said to have been
eight with sails in Lake Erie near
North Bass Island, was seized by Game
Wardens Crossley and Shirley when the
boat arrived at Sandusky, Ohio. Charles
Mischler, district manager for the com-
pany, has been placed under arrest. Paul
North, fish and game commissioner, will,
it is said, endeavor to confiscate the
Wilcox. It is illegal to take black bass
except with a hook and line.

Tamer Fatally Hurt by Lion.

Angered because he had bestowed a
bigger piece of meat on his rival, the
lion Roosevelt of the John Robinson
menagerie at Gilman, Ill., turned upon
his trainer, Frank Kennedy, a female
impersonator known as Miss Albie
Hobbs. Kennedy, and holding the lion
by his enormous jaws, gave him
wounds which, it is thought, will prove
fatal. A crowd of 10,000 people wit-
nessed the tragedy. One woman, Mrs.
Jerome Darlington of Indianapolis, fell
against a stake and was fatally injured.

Big Rockefeller Gift Paid.

John D. Rockefeller, in conformity
with his promise of last June, has turned
over to the general education board
\$100,000,000 in cash, which, members of
the board expect, will yield an annual
income of \$100,000 for the cause of
higher education in the United States so
long as schools shall exist.

Blows Up a Dye House.

A mischievous boy tossed a lighted
match through an open window at the
dyeing establishment of Cook & McLean
in Chicago, and a fifty-gallon tank of
benzene exploded. Panic and fire re-
sulted, in which several persons were
hurt.

Large Catch of Seals.

The sealing steamer City of San
Diego returned from the Bering Sea with
Victoria, B. C., with 732 sealkins and
reports that the season's catch will ex-
ceed that of last year and be better than
for a long time.

Thinks Tariff Must Be Revised.

A great commercial war against the
United States by combined Europe is
prophesied by G. H. Anderson, presi-
dent of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Com-
merce, who says the tariff must be re-
vised.

Hearst Nominated for Mayor.

William H. Hearst was nominated for
Mayor of New York unanimously by the
meeting of the Municipal Ownership
League in Grand Central Palace.

Cure for Consumption.

Prof. Behring, the discoverer of the
anti-diphtheria serum, announces, ac-
cording to the Paris Press, that he has
found a cure for consumption. The na-
ture of the cure, Prof. Behring says, he
will divulge next August.

Strikes Rocks During Fog.

The steamer St. Paul, bound from San
Francisco to Portland, Ore., went ashore
at Punta Gorda, a short distance south

of the entrance to Harlow, Cal., harbor,
last night. The vessel, which was
carrying five passengers on board, all of whom
were safely landed on the beach. The
vessel, which was laden with a cargo
of general merchandise, will probably
be a total loss.

MOB INTIMIDATES JUDGE.

Threatened with Violence, Magistrate
Rescued Order.
The spectacle of a member of the ju-
diciary being dragged about by a mob
and forced to rescind an official order
ended a day of turmoil at Brighton,
Colo., the county seat of Adams county.
A. H. Guthrie, county judge, had the
Mayor, marshal and members of the
town board before him and lectured
them for their alleged failure to enforce
ordinances against gambling and Sunday
liquor selling. Following this, he or-
dered the sheriff and marshal to gather
the slot machines in Brighton, and when
they reported later that they could find
only one, he deputized two men to
search for the rest. In the meantime
both the sheriff and marshal dis-
appeared. The report of the judge's
action concerning the two peace officers
spread through the town and caused
much excitement. Citizens began to
gather on the streets, and fearing for
his personal safety, Judge Guthrie board-
ed a Union Pacific freight engine as it
was pulling a train slowly through the
town. He ordered the engineer to un-
couple the engine from the train. It is
said, and run to Denver with him,
threatening legal action unless he
complied with the order. The latter re-
fused to obey, and while they were discussing
the matter a mob gathered around the
engine and Judge Guthrie was dragged
from the cab. He was told that he
must rescind his order of arrest against
the sheriff and marshal, and upon being
assured that he had already done so, they
let him go.

INDIAN COUNTRY FILLS UP.

Farmers Lease Land from Owners for
Fifty Cents an Acre.
The Osage Indian country in Okla-
homa, of which there is 1,470,000 acres,
is rapidly being settled by white farm-
ers from Missouri and Kansas, who
occupy the lands under leases. Thus
are about 125,000 acres of land in the
Osage country, and about 75 per cent
of the tribe. At the present time there
are over 1,250 leases on file in the
agent's office awaiting his approval. The
majority of them being for only 10 to
20 years. These leases are all on lands
which have been selected as allotments
and unimproved. The farmer is rather
of the nature of a tenant farmer and
pays an average \$250 per acre for five
years and for \$50 per annum, with an
improvement clause, compelling the
lessee to erect a house and barn, dig a
well, put up a three-wire fence around
the lease and plant an orchard of fifty
trees, the total approximate value being
\$900.

THOUSANDS LOST IN FIRE.

Flames Destroy Homes and Big Lum-
ber Plants in Rhineclaire, Wis.
Fire in the lumber district of Rhine-
claire, Wis., destroyed property valued
at \$200,000 and caused 400 people
homeless. The fire started in the lumber
yard of the Brown Brothers Lumber
Company, and after sweeping it clean
spread to the Rhineclaire Lumber Com-
pany yards, which were entirely destroyed.
A high wind was blowing, which carried
the fire into the residence district ad-
joining the lumber yards, destroying
about 125 small houses and a school
house. About 40,000,000 feet of lumber was
destroyed. After burning over the greater
portion of eight blocks the fire was
under control. The homeless people were
cared for in the city hall and other pub-
lic buildings. The total insurance is
about \$400,000.

FOURTEEN KILLED IN QUARRY.

Cave-In Near Granville, N. Y., Buries
Owner and Workmen.
Fourteen men were killed by a cave-in
at the Vermont State Quarry's quarry,
about two and a half miles from Gran-
ville, N. Y. Among the dead is J. B.
Williams, president of the company. The
others were Hungarian laborers. Sixteen
men were buried in the cave-in. David
Caldwell and Warren Queen, the for-
man of the quarry, were rescued. The
latter is expected to die. Mr. Wil-
liams was a prominent citizen of Gran-
ville. He was formerly a commercial
traveler for a New York silk store.

\$110,000 PORTLAND, ORE., FIRE.

Entire Block of Wholesale Houses Is
Destroyed by Flames.
Fire which caused damage to the ex-
tent of \$110,000 destroyed an entire
block of wholesale houses in Portland,
Ore., bounded by Salmon, Taylor and
Front streets and the Willamette river.
The fire started in a building owned by
New Era Paint and Oil Company from
spontaneous combustion, it is thought,
and rapidly spread to the adjoining
structures of the block, which were all
frame buildings. The insurance equals
about half the loss.

Trainmen and Robbers Battle.

The east-bound Great Northern pas-
senger train leaving Seattle at 8 o'clock
the other night was held up by a gang
of bandits ten miles out from that city.
Hundreds of shots were exchanged be-
tween the train crew and the robbers,
and the express car was blown to pieces
by three charges of dynamite.

Immigration Is Heavy.

Immigration figures for the port of
New York in September show that 90,
772 immigrants landed at Ellis Island,
against 82,708 in September, 1901. The
last month has been the heaviest Sep-
tember in the history of the immigration
service, according to Commissioner
Waters.

Cuban Hand Is Killed.

It is reported that the notorious Cuban
bandit, Chino Oreili, has been killed by
Orrell guards. Oreili had been con-
demned to death for several murders. Many
attempts had been made to capture him
and during these attempts two men were
killed in the belief that each was Oreili.

Perish in Burning Cabin.

Six persons—two women and four
children—were burned to death in a
cabin near Elgin, Va. The hus-
bands of the women escaped. Those
burned were Mrs. J. Algo and her three
children and Mrs. Joseph Cardelli and
one child.

Insurance Investigator Named.

Charles E. Hughes, chief investigator
for the insurance investigation, has been
nominated for Mayor of New York by
the Republican convention, but declares
that he will not run. Another candi-
date on the ticket also refuses to accept.

Collegians Inflict Injuries.

Two students suffered broken legs a
score of ribs were fractured and other
severe injuries inflicted in the annual
fight between the freshmen and sopho-
mores of the University of Wisconsin at
Madison.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER
LATEST NEWS.

Northern Peninsula Destroyer of
Tombstones Is Captured—Taken
Under Murder Charge—Alleged
County Former Kills Himself.

The man suspected of having wrecked
tombstones in a number of cemeteries in
Wisconsin and northern Michigan in the
past few weeks was captured in Idaho-
pore by Marshal John Lehmann and
Deputy Marshal Mann Trevorrow in the
act of breaking one stone after he had
damaged a couple of others in the Idaho-
pore cemetery. He is a Hungarian,
years old, and answers the descrip-
tion of the man suspected of having
committed similar depredations in Esca-
naba and Gladstone. The man is shab-
bly dressed, apparently half starved and
carried a turban wrapped in a bandana
handkerchief, a part of a Catholic pray-
er book and other devotional emblems,
also a package of clothing in another
bandana. When asked why he com-
mitted the deed he simply replied in poor
English that he did it for the good of
God. The man gives evidence of slight
mental derangement.

Murder Charge Is Made.

After a search which took the sheriff
to Port Arthur, Ont., Matt Pankas is
under arrest and awaiting trial on the
charge of murdering Thomas White near
Trout Creek, 12 miles from the town
that White killed while walking on
the railroad track, had been taken for a
bear, and the coroner's jury brought
in such a verdict. Since then new evi-
dence has been secured, and it is said
the prosecution is depending largely on
the story by the companion of Pankas
on the night of the tragedy.

Farmer Makes Sure of Suicide.

Frank Tripp, aged 55 years, of Tre-
vorrow township, committed suicide by
shooting himself through the heart. Do-
mestic infelicity is said to have been the
cause. He placed a piece of binder twine
around the trigger of a double-barreled
shotgun, and then the string around a
wagon hub. He then placed the barrel
to his heart and pulled the string. Death
was instantaneous.

Justified in Killing Child's Assassin.

A coroner's jury found a verdict that
William H. Harrington committed the
crime of killing a child. The jury found
that Martin, with a baseball bat in De-
troit, Martin was attacking Harrington's
10-year-old daughter when Harrington
attacked him with the bat. Coroner
Parker ordered Harrington released from
custody.

2,570 Wedded at St. Joseph.

County Clerk Minors of St. Joseph
has issued more licenses this summer
than ever before in the history of Michi-
gan's Great Green. Up to the present
there have been 1,185 local marriages.

Fare Cut Cent a Mile.

The Chicago and Northwestern rail-
road has reduced passenger fares in the
upper peninsula to Michigan. The re-
duction is from 4 to 3 cents a mile.

Within Our Borders.

Orville Berry, 12 years old, while
playing on logs in the mill pond at
Beverton, Ill. in and was drowned.
A premature explosion in the limestone
quarry at Elkhart instantly killed one
workman and fatally injured a second.
Limestone is quarried there for the
Michigan carbide works at the Sea.

Dr. Harry D. Hall, one of the oldest
and best known practitioners in Adrian,
is dead. He had long been a sufferer
from locomotor ataxia, but the direct
cause of his death was heart trouble.

Charles Rindler's jewelry store and
Mrs. A. Rindler's millinery store, store-
quarted in the Montgomery-Shoppard
block in St. Joseph, were destroyed by
fire. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A safety pin nearly caused the death
of Howard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy
Havens of Lansing. The little fellow
swallowed the pin and a physician had
just decided to operate when the lad
coughed it up.

Poison caused the death of Clarence,
a 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred
Forsberg of Oshtemo. The child was play-
ing in the yard with a large number of
game snakes from a stalk of hound-
snake, a poisonous weed.

Gov. Warner, accompanied by G. J.
Dickens and a delegation of citizens
from Holland, visited Sault Ste. Marie
and the new harbor which the govern-
ment is constructing at the mouth of
the Kalamazoo river.

Received Monroe of the defunct Vicks-
burg bank has reported to creditors that
about \$100,000 has been obtained on the
assets and that a 25 per cent dividend
may be expected soon. The prospects
are that the bank's creditors will realize a
total of 45 to 75 per cent on their
claims.

The jury impaneled to ascertain the
cause of death of Mrs. Ira Colborn, the
Newaygo woman who was fatally in-
jured, dying later, from a collision due to
reckless driving at the hands of two
intoxicated Fremont youths, decided that
she came to her death from injuries re-
ceived.

Laveria Hobbs, aged 12 years, daughter
of a farmer living near Ashley, has
just completed a fast of twenty-three
days. She was in a critical condition
from appendicitis. An operation was
planned, but her physicians decided that
such a course would certainly prove
fatal, and a fast, to continue until the
attendant fever should subside, was de-
termined upon. The patient has come
through the ordeal in good shape and her
complete recovery is now confidently ex-
pected.

J. A. Wheeler, one of the best known
farmers of Kalamazoo county and known
thruout the state for his State and
County "Wholesaler," died at his farm
home in the southern part of the
county after a short illness of
heart trouble. He was 70 years of age.

William Genereux, wanted in Sanilac
county and also in Alpena county, since
1902, on the charge of selling mortgage
property, is now in jail at Alpena.
He was arrested by Alpena officers in the
back woods of Montmorency county,
where he has been hiding on a little
farm.

George Harrington, undertaker, was
held up in Kalamazoo while on his way
home by four masked men and robbed of
a diamond staff, a diamond ring and
about \$150 in money. There were four
men and they beat Mr. Harrington up
fearfully and left him for dead.

Minnie, the 13-year-old daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. Abe Foster of St. Johns,
in stepping off from the porch slipped
and fell upon the head, which was
struck against the porch with sufficient
force to break the right side of the abo-
domen, near the spine. The young
lady is quite badly, and but for the
fact that it is believed the wound
would have caused her death.

The Williamson Knitting Co. will
erect a factory 32x110 feet in that vil-
lage. The building will be two stories
high.

Albert Knight, 35 years old, was
struck in the head at Alpena by a wheel
in a fence machine, causing concussion
of the brain. He lived only a few hours.

What appears to be an extended de-
posit of graphite has been found near
Chowbey by Chippewa men, who hold the
tract under option from Marquette par-
ties.

The United States Machinery Co.,
capitalized at \$15,000, has been organized
at Holland, and will engage in the
manufacture of woodworking machinery
at once.

The Oshtemo Sugar Co. has become
interested in the efforts to have the
Grand Trunk extend its line to St.
Charles, as it would open up a rich
bit of region.

September has been one of the richest
months in the shipping department of the
Palmer Furniture factory at Adrian.
Several new men have been employed.

Grant Gorman, 94 years of age, was
killed at Homer by the fast Union City
engine train. He was thrown several
feet. His horse was also killed, being
thrown through a fence thirty feet
away.

George Powell, a freeman on the
Northwestern road, lost the little finger
of his right hand, when a ring worn
on the finger caught on a nail on the
side of the cab as Powell went to jump
from the engine.

The steamship P. H. Breckhead, con-
ting from Astoria to Indian, Wis.,
was burned at a dock in Albany. The
crew of twelve escaped unhurt, but lost
all their effects. The Breckhead will
probably be a total loss.

Secretary Murray, of the pardon
board, denies the statement that a par-
ole has been recommended for Joseph
Gregory, noted bank thief now in Jack-
son. On the contrary, the application
was denied in thirty seconds.

Portland has just lost an industry by
the removal from the village of the
Trade Table Co., but it is proposed to
form a stock company to acquire posses-
sion of the buildings thus vacated, and
resume the manufacture of tables.

Postoffice robbers made a good haul
in Twinning this morning. They blew
open the safe in the postoffice, and
though the explosion awakened everyone
in town, they succeeded in getting away
with the \$800 in cash and stamps which
the safe contained.

"That makes me think of some men,"
said Angus Frazer of Alpena, the other
day, when he dug into a hill of potatoes
of which the tops measured six feet
high, and secured one lone tuber about
as big as an egg. "Make a big show, but
really nothing to show."

Col. George E. Light died at Grand
Rapids, after an illness of ten days.
Col. Light was commander of the Sol-
diers' Home from 1899 to 1905. Two
years longer than the position was ever
held by any man before. He had lived in
Grand Rapids since 1852 with the ex-
ception of nine years spent in the war
and in the government service after the
war.

William Humphrey, 17 years old, shot
and killed, it is alleged, Herman Reick.
With other boys they were playing in a
large field near Grand Rapids. Humphrey
had a new shotgun and told Reick to
throw his hat in the air and he would
shoot a hole through it. Reick refused
and somehow knocked the hat off. While
Reick was picking it up, he was shot,
and died shortly after.

One of the oldest concerns on the
Menominee river, the Marquette Lumber
Co., has saved its last log. The wells
Lumber Co. will operate two or three
camps this winter, to cut 15,000,000 feet
of lumber. The Spies Lumber Co., which
operates in camps of its own, contracts
for logs with a large number of
jobbers. It will have about 12,000,000
feet of timber available for manufacture next
season.

A fishing boat with four families of
Indians from Garden Island, including
several women and children, left Charle-
voix Sept. 26 for Beaver Island. The
boat has about been given up as lost.
The boat was owned and sailed by Jack
Thomas, a well-known Garden Island
farmer and fisherman. There are sup-
posed to have been about twenty Indians
on the boat, probably half women and
children.

Percy Williams, an Ironwood young
man

WHAT IS WRONG WITH SOCIETY?

The idea in the air at the present time is that the more complex life becomes the less pleasant; that in the making of mere machines has been in our manufactures only; and that individuals are neither better nor happier, but rather worse and more miserable, than they ever were. It is the absence of reciprocity that makes life such a dull business. Tea parties, garden parties, dinners, almost our only openings for social intercourse—everybody goes to them, everybody goes to them, and suffers an exposition of dullness. Why? Because the desire to please is absent from the minds of most of the people we meet. Go to an entertainment and ask yourself afterwards why you have or have not enjoyed it; and you will find the reason in the attitude of the people present towards you. You may take plenty of diverting conversation yourself, and come away with it all on your hands, because the atmosphere, for some reason or other, was charged with antagonism. Or you may, if you are a person of consequence, come away with the dattering sense of having been a social success, because people thought it worth their while to pay you great attention. But seldom in society, as it is at present constituted, do people's hearts expand to each other in the genial glow of a mutual desire to please.

We all of us know all about the simple life. In the song it is asserted that the lark said, "Give us glory," but the dove said, "Give us peace." The dove, however, indignantly repudiated this assertion. She declared that what she did say was, "Give us love, and give us peace." And there is much to be said for the dove's contention. But after all it is what we have in ourselves that decides it. If we cultivate right thinking, right speaking and right doing, all other matters will arrange themselves in the right way.

THE TERRORS OF HOUSEKEEPING.

On taking up my pen to write a few lines, I had thought of placing above them the legend, "Of Interest to Men." We so frequently see above articles about dress and society and house furnishings the words "Of Interest to Women." It occurred to me that perhaps some lady, son of Adam might like to read a few words on the "great question" that was not what we call in newspaper parlance, "a war." The women all agree that the antiautism is black; that the security of servants menaces our homes; that, in view of the difficulties of housekeeping, young people are afraid to marry, and that domestic anarchy and race suicide are imminent.

I get so tired of this incessant complaint I wonder what it must be to men whose minds are already harassed with business and the stern problem of making a living for families bitten by the mad dog style and extravagance that has for several years been turned loose among our women.

The curse that has come upon our nation is the desire to live without work. We are all tarred with the same stick, master and man, mistress and maid; each has decided that, for some reason or other, we are too fine for toil; that work is too hard for us; that we cannot degrade ourselves by working with our hands.

If the first woman who preached woman's rights in sentimental vein could have suppressed this inundation of females who are too fine to work might have been spared us. The woman who first preached that the kitchen is degrading and recommended that women get out of it has a dreadful sin to answer for.

If I were called upon to name the crying sin of the women of to-day, I should unhesitatingly say, "Idleness." They are dawdles—silly creatures, keeping up a pretense of work at things of no importance and letting the holiest obligations of life lie unheeded all around them.

When a woman has become a wife and mother her first

duty to society is to make a creditable home and look after the bodily and spiritual welfare of husband and children. I place bodily first because the spirit fades and dies when the body is neglected.

The woman who falls in this, who intrusts the duties of housekeeping to incompetent hirelings while she trots about to clubs and social "functions" (amusements on wheels) is just simply a big failure as a woman. She is a nonentity, she produces nothing, she is a factor in nothing.

If her complexion is good and her hair perfectly groomed, her hands soft and her nails properly manicured, if she dresses handsomely and has a social tact and a fine "manner," so much the worse; her failure is the more complete. These luxurious accomplishments amount to nothing. They only render the woman more useless—more of a dead weight for somebody to drag.

Women complain of the monotony of housework. I think it is the least monotonous of all labor. There is so much time to interpose it with variety. My old dog, tired of the copy of Shakespeare lies in close communion with the cook book. The daily paper reposes in the rocking chair with my bit of sewing. There is a delightfully shabby old lounge upon which I lie down and rest now and then.

I do not overwork if I can possibly avoid it. There is a beautiful cleanliness about housekeeping that will kill any woman who attempts it, therefore I never attempt it, satisfying myself with a medium of decency equally removed from disorder and fastidiousness.

THE TOO UNSELFISH NOTICES.

I have a letter from a mother who, after a life of complete self-sacrifice in the interests of her children, finds herself, at the age of 50, utterly without the care and devotion she has a right to expect from them.

The bitter part is that they make her feel her dependence, seeming to be utterly oblivious of their debt to her. After all her years of self-denial and suffering for their sakes she is now compelled to feel that whatever they do for her is a strain upon them.

The key to your unhappy situation, my dear woman, lies in your own confession that all your life you have sacrificed yourself for your children, demanding "absolutely nothing" in return.

By your own attitude you have taught your children to neglect you and to disregard your rights. By your own actions you have fostered this tendency in them. You have planted selfishness in their natures, and then have persistently encouraged its growth.

If you slight yourself others will fall in line with your meager concept of your own rights. If your ruling passion is to help everybody except yourself, you will discover that people will cheerfully permit you to do it.

SEX IS NO JUSTIFICATION FOR THE MURDERER.

In the United States it is safer to be a murderer than a brakeman. The percentage of deaths in the former class is smaller than in the latter. The reason why murderers are put to death is because they have shown a willingness and a skill sufficient to enable them to kill with premeditation those whom the law should protect. The only way to insure this protection is by making it impossible for this particular guilty person to commit the crime again. Mistaken clemency in this respect has often caused the death of innocent persons, as in the recent case of the Greek premier.

So far as the question of sex is concerned, all experience shows that, while really good women are more generous and self-sacrificing than the best of men, bad women are worse and more dangerous to society. They are more sly, more crafty, and when they have played their game and been detected find it easy to appeal to a false sentiment which leads many to ask for a remission of the just consequence of a deliberately chosen course of conduct. Men may talk of inhumanity, but as Wellington said, "There is nothing so inhuman as impunity."

Pattison's Opening Gun.

Pattison has spoken. The man who heads the Democratic ticket has thrown off the mask of reserve and stands out before the people in the attitude of a petitioner, asking for votes. The sphinx has opened his mouth.

Candidate Pattison's speech at Newark is described as the opening gun of the campaign, and it should therefore show the line of talk that the Democratic orators will use to convince the electorate of Ohio that there should be a change of administration. And yet, strip Pattison's speech of its one feature and it might as well have been left unspoken. The feature was his discussion of bosses and corruption.

"Turn the rascals out!" That was Mr. Pattison's argument. Is it not familiar to you? Have we not heard that same old cry from time immemorial? Whenever the Democracy cannot find a war issue or a money issue or a tariff issue that it dares tackle, it goes out before the people and claims the medal for honesty. It puts on the sheep's clothing and points to the other fellow as the wolf.

The ruse is not altogether senseless. It succeeded for Bradley and again for Campbell, but after these men had been in power for a brief period the people were glad enough to turn them out. The history of Ohio is proof of the danger arising from Democracy.

EFFECTIVE DEFENSE AGAINST FOREIGN TARIFF DISCRIMINATION.



thus far refuses a nomination, but there is a suspicion that his refusal is not final. If it should be so then the probability of General Miles' nomination adds interest to the outlook.

Rhode Island always elects a governor and it will probably be news to most people that both Rhode Island and Massachusetts choose their chief executives every year, thus carrying the principle of "frequent responsibility to the people" about as far as possible.

In Rhode Island, as in Massachusetts, the Democrats profess to have hopes of victory—largely based upon the personal popularity of Mr. Garvin. It may be remembered that last year the Republicans pulled through by a very slim margin, despite the prestige of President Roosevelt.

Kentucky elects a legislature which will choose a successor to Senator Blackburn, and Ohio chooses a full State ticket. There is small doubt as to the result in either case, nor is there much more with respect to Vermont, where the question will probably be as to the size of the Republican majority and nothing else.

Nebraska and Kansas hold general county elections, and in Pennsylvania three Supreme Court judges are to be chosen. The judicial election, however, excites small interest as compared with that manifested in the struggle in the city of Philadelphia, where Mayor Weaver, backed by the reform element, is fighting the boodlers. Upon the result of this struggle hinges not only the political control of Philadelphia, but the ascendancy of the forces which at present dominate the State. Philadelphia will be worth watching on election day.

So will New York City, where Tammany is once more lined up against a more or less harmonious opposition. The metropolis will witness some lively campaigning when a candidate shall have been selected to oppose Mayor McCellan. Probably New York will excite more attention than any of the States, though we might mention that in addition to those already enumerated Virginia will elect a complete State ticket and Maryland will pass upon the so-called Pro amendment to the State constitution, under the terms of which the negro will practically be disfranchised.

There will be plenty of interest, at any rate, to warrant reproduction of the term which designates 1905 as an "off year."—Chicago Chronicle.

There is no plant which animals so detest as the castor oil plant, it being poisonous to the whole animal world. A goat will starve rather than eat it, and those destroyers of everything green, the locust and army worm, will not feed upon it.

In Manchuria, Siberia, and North China much use is made of Chinese brick tea, not as a beverage, but as a vegetable, boiled with rice and meat.

How to Tell the Difference. The St. Paul Dispatch pleads for an authoritative definition that will en-

able it to determine what is Republicanism and what is Democracy. It is a reasonable request. We know of no newspaper more in need of being set right in the matter of correct differentiation between the two parties than is the St. Paul Dispatch. Perhaps we can assist that wildly wobbling journal in ascertaining where it is at. Suppose you try reading over the Republican and Democratic platforms of 1904. In the Republican platform you will learn that protection is "a cardinal principle." In the Democratic platform you will discover that "protection is robbery." It would seem as though this might help our wandering friend to tell the difference.—American Economist.

Not an "Off Year." In the vernacular of the professional politician this is an "off year" because it is not a Presidential year.

In truth, however, it is by no means an "off year." In ten States campaigns of more or less national interest have already opened or will shortly begin. The results will be of great significance, even though they may have no direct bearing upon Federal politics.

Massachusetts elects a governor and it will be interesting to see whether the Democratic victory of last year will be repeated. Governor Douglas

Spring-trimmed trees produce the most suckers. Wasteful feeding may mean too much or too little.

One way to increase the profits in farming is to reduce the cost of production.

In a rotation clover should come before corn or potatoes if the best results are obtained.

In feeding sheep for the market they should be pushed after they have been well started; keeping them at a standstill is unprofitable.

Feed horses well while working, but lessen the amount of grain on idle days. Serious results come from the neglect of this. Feed according to the work done.

Plants to be kept in pots or tubs and needing more sun, should be given a larger size just as the fresh growth is about to be made, generally early in the spring.

In six months wheat will shrink in bulk two quarts to the bushel, or 6 per cent. It therefore follows that 94 cents a bushel in August, just after wheat is threshed, is equal to \$1 in the following February.

For working horses, too much corn, corn meal or grain, given while they are hot, will founder them; as will water. After a hard day let the horses stand an hour or so until they cool off, before feeding them or giving them drink.

After you have killed a chicken take a pair of shears and cut the feathers off within half an inch of the skin. The feathers saved in this way are much nicer than they are after the chicken has been scalded, and besides there are no sharp ends to stick through your pillow cushion.

Milking hard, vicious cows, driving balky horses or riding a mean saddle will produce more profanity than any other thing on the farm. Farmers who pray should be more careful of the kind of stock they keep for the hired man to work with. Put such stock on the market or send them to the butcher.

Moulting is something that comes annually in the lifetime of every fowl and requires a great deal of strength, and when the work of three months is crowded into one-half that time there is a loss of energy that will be very hard to be regained. By an early moult the fowls may begin to lay eggs in the fall, which means eggs all winter.

It is claimed that if all the manure from one cow could be saved, with out loss of liquids or solids, provided the food given is of the best quality, the cost of the cow would be reduced every year, as the land would produce more each season. Two cows could not eat the food off a piece of land that now supplies only one. If all the refuse from the cow could be returned to the plot, but the manure must be carefully managed and be made from varied foods.

It should be kept constantly in mind that damaged grain, mouldy feed, sour swill or brewers' slops should never be given to pigs. The custom that is so prevalent among farmers of feeding garbage because it is cheap will surely cost too much in the end. Farmers have been known to lose many of their hogs when they were of a size to net them a handsome profit, whose death has been traced directly to the feeding of garbage. For young and growing swine nutritious foods, such as milk and waste products of the dairy, peas, and shorts are blood and muscle-forming food and should constitute the bulk of the rations.

Failures with Poultry.

If asked to give one reason and one only why farmers fail to make poultry profitable, the answer might fairly be because they do not believe in it, as a rule farmers consider poultry beneath their notice. As one farmer puts it "it is all very well for the women to fool with but this farm can produce something of more importance than poultry." This same man was extremely glad to have the "women" help him out of a bad financial scrape with the money they made from poultry. If farmers would take the trouble to study poultry as they do cows and the crops from which they hope to make money, they would find it is profitable. On the other hand, a hundred or two barnyard fowls, a mixture of fifty strains left to care for themselves will generally result in failure, and if the farmer had to buy the food they ate, instead of raising it, there would be no barnyard fowls on farms; if there were any they would be of decent breeds. Look into this matter if you are inclined to ascertain if there is money in poultry.

Signs of Ill-Health of Cattle. Symptoms of unhealthiness in cattle which may be seen without handling are: An animal keeping away by itself, if accustomed to go with others, and perhaps standing with its back arched. Not stretching itself on being quietly raised when lying down. Hair standing on end, or staring, having a harsh, dry, dirty, dull appearance. Absence of lick marks on the skin. Saliva flowing from the mouth. Not feeding or chewing the cud for any length of time. Thin condition of the body. Blown out by gas forming through fermentation and stoppage of digestion of the food. Hollow sides

consequent from want of food. Quick breathing or a cough. Peculiarity of movement of head and limbs.

Broilers or Roasters.

Some poultry farmers claim that they can make more money in raising broilers for market than they can with broilers. On the other hand there are poultrymen who say the profits are decidedly in favor of broilers. Much depends upon the markets. In some sections of the country broilers would have very little sale, while in other sections there is a great call for them. Where the market is favorable to raising broilers, say four to six pounds in weight, it is more profitable to raise the latter, as the extra pounds in weight over the first two cost considerably less, on account of the gain being quickly made. Where it is possible both broilers and roasters should be raised, so as to fit all classes of trade.—Home Monthly.

Vetch and Rye to Flow Under.

The hardest of all crops to grow in winter vetch. It is better than crimson clover in the North, because it is sure to live over winter and make plenty of growth in the early spring if plowed under. The high cost of the seed prevents most farmers from sowing it clean, but after a thirty pounds sowed with one bushel of rye makes an excellent mixture for orchard land, and the seed will not be out of reach. The ground should be made about as mellow as for sowing clover, as the seed is small. After harrowing well, the ground should be rolled and sown, covered with brush or smoothing harrow and rolled again. The seed weighs about sixty pounds to the bushel, hence half a bushel of vetch to bushel of rye is all right. If the crop is allowed to go to seed, it will continue itself on the same land, and this plan is practiced by orchardists in some localities, but it is not the rule in this section.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Guarantee on Feeding Stuff.

Purchasers should not think that the fact that a feeding stuff has a guarantee tag attached to it necessarily insures its being of good quality. One should read the guarantees. For example, among the cottonseed meals which were found on our market there was one which contained but 26.25 per cent of protein, while good cottonseed meals which are unadulterated and hence do not contain excessive amounts of hulls usually contain from 41 per cent to 43 per cent of protein. It would appear as if some consumers so utterly disregard the guarantees on the bags that even if a sample of cottonseed meal were guaranteed to contain but approximately 25 per cent of protein they would buy it just as readily and pay as great a price or possibly with in a dollar as much per ton as if it were guaranteed to contain 43 per cent of protein.—Rhode Island Experiment Station.

Fertilizing Fruit Trees.

One of the essentials for the successful growing of an orchard is the presence of an abundance of plant food, and we see many orchards sadly in need of renewed fertility. There are few soils here in this State that will not be benefited by an application of manure after the trees come into bearing, and if the land is heavily cropped it will generally be desirable when the trees are two or three years old. From fifteen to twenty loads to the acre applied broadcast once in two years will provide food for the growth of the trees. If the trees alone are to be manured it will not be desirable to cover all the land with manure until the trees have reached the age of ten or twelve years. The amount used should depend on the size of the trees and should be placed over a circle with a diameter about twice that of the heads of the trees. The banking of the manure about the trunks is unwise, as the feeding roots are for the most part several feet away. Upon bearing trees it is generally as well to leave a considerable space about the trunks without manure, and it is better to have the entire amount outside the circle of the branches than to have it packed about the trees.

Increased Interest in Sheep Keeping.

More than one of our Western exchanges have mentioned the desire of farmers in the section to go into sheep keeping. One of them states that the parties who have applied to the office of that paper within the past three months to know where they could obtain sheep on shares, would have taken not less than ten thousand head if they could have found them. They were used to handling sheep, had land and buildings for them, but had not money to buy such flocks as they wanted. Another paper states that a large share of the sheep offered for sale at that market are culled over for desirable ewes of any age before any can be taken for slaughter. We have lately heard that in some sections of New England the small farmers are watching for chances to purchase small flocks of sheep of from a dozen to a hundred, according to their means of purchasing or keeping them. This is all as it should be, and we say let the good work go on. But remember that all sheep are not equally good for the farmer. We believe the day of the large mutton sheep has come and that of the Merino has gone by for New England farmers, unless they can raise thoroughbred Merinos to sell in Australia as some Vermont breeders do. The fairs are good places to learn who has good sheep, but a first-prize sheep is not always the best to breed from as he may carry too much fat.—American Cultivator.

FORGET IT.

It may be slang, but all the same it's a corking good advice: To cut it out would be a shame—It cuts a lot of ice. If you are up against it strong And hard, you shouldn't let it I stork your slumbers very long—Forget it! If you've a grouse against a guy You think has done you dirt, And never speak as you pass by, It's always bound to hurt. A grouse is something that will grow, If you're disposed to let it; It does no good on earth, you know—Forget it! If little Maude turns you down: If you go story broke; If somebody should roast you brown, Just treat it as a joke. Keep cool and easy in your mind, Let no mere blurt upset it; That way is far best, you'll find—Forget it! —Chicago News.

The Lucky Woman

WHEN they were respectively of the ages of 18 and 19 it became necessary for the two Misses Venners to do something for themselves. They were orphans, and they divided between them a fortune of \$50 a year. The elder and plainer of the two, Ellen Venner, took her own strong line at once. She married a dissenting minister and made for herself a little home at Brixton. The more vulgar of her acquaintances said that it was no great feat.

Beatrice, the younger sister, was fortunate enough to obtain the post of governess to Mrs. Pawling's three dear little boys; moreover, she retained her post, and won for herself some portion of the respect and good will of Mr. and Mrs. Pawling. The three dear little boys kicked her with almost unnecessary profusion and learned very little from her. But then, boys will be boys, and if we are to be frank it must be admitted that Beatrice Venner had very little to teach. She had good food, she had \$30 a year over and above her private income, she had occasional holidays and two evening dresses, and in course of time a still further blessing was to befall her.

The further blessing came when she had been with the Pawlings for about four years, and it was beginning to be said by papa and mamma that the eldest of the dear little boys certainly ought to go to school now. As he was by far the hardest and most persistent kicker of the three, Beatrice heard this without regret; a governess would still be wanted for the other two. It

was at this time that Mr. Pawling's old friend, Mr. Yardley, came to stay at the house.

Mr. Yardley was a youth of about 45, by profession a stock broker, unmarried, priding himself somewhat on a gallant manner with the ladies. He was chubby, tubby and clean-shaven. His hair was very thin on the top of his head and he took something for it. He had an income of £2,000 a year and the most commonplace mind in the city, and he enjoyed both of them thoroughly. His was a mind that would never make a fortune or come to wreck. He was distinctly satisfied with himself. I do not know whether his friends and intimate relations had told him so or whether he had found it all out for himself, but at the moment when he came on that visit to the Pawlings the decision was firm and not within him that he must not lead this gay butterfly life any longer. He must settle down.

His gallant but perfectly polite eye fell upon Beatrice Venner. In the drawing room after dinner he inquired if she was fond of music, and added, as he always did, that he himself was devoted to it, though he was no performer. Puffed up somewhat short by Beatrice's frank confession that she did not care for music in the least, he added, with a reasonable desire to please, that he himself knew that



"I'M GLAD," SHE SNAPPED.

there were other things, and that he could get along very well without it. The conversation passed to other topics. That day, and the next day, and the next, it was quite obvious to Mrs. Pawling that Mr. Yardley was paying marked attention to the governess.

There was no illegitimate secrecy about the man. That evening in the smoking room he explained pretentiously to Mr. Pawling his decision to marry Mr. Pawling's governess. "Good heavens! you don't say so?" said Mr. Pawling. "Well," he added, "she's a very good girl, and this will be a rare bit of luck for her." Beatrice Venner accepted the rare bit of luck with meekness and gratitude. It was true that she was not

in the least in love with Mr. Yardley, but she admired his income and his other estimable qualities. Certainly, too, she was not in love with anybody else. She received many congratulations. The letter from her sister Ellen was of a somewhat sub-acid character, implying that she did not expect that they would see much of Beatrice down at Brixton after this. She also added that conscientious scruples would not allow her husband and herself to be present at a wedding in a church. This did not prevent Beatrice from being married in the church, in a beautiful white dress and a beautiful lace veil, with two bridesmaids, with the youngest Pawling boy as a page, with "The Voice that Breathed 'O'er Eden,'" and generally speaking, with pomp.

She was quite happy in a placid way for some time after her marriage, and she did not drop the sister down at Brixton. Beatrice had no children, and her sister had many. Beatrice thought of adopting one of them. Her husband, kindly but firmly, thought not. She had been married eight years and the edge of the luxuries had worn off; her remarkable luck had become quite commonplace, and she was beginning to find her husband a very slow man with a tendency to hypochondria, and one day she went to Brixton to her sister's squalid abode to play a game with her sister's new baby, which was a perfect beauty.

She was late in returning and found that her husband had already got back from the city and was going round the gardens. It was springtime, and she found him standing in the orchard, his frock coat and his silk hat still on him, looking grotesquely out of place. He pointed out the fruit prospects with gravity and with some knowledge of the subject. "It's a queer thing," he said, "that this one tree has got no blossom on it at all."

"I'm glad," she snapped furiously. He stared at her with his little eyes wide open. "No, I am not glad," she added quickly, and pressed her lips to the rough bark of the tree and kissed it. "My dear child," he said in gentle remonstrance, "have you gone quite mad?"

"No," she said, "but I think I shall."

Then she ran into the house, and he followed laboriously to inquire what she was crying about.—Harry Pain in the Tatler.

A French Bull.

A newly-appointed French mayor recently issued the following notice: "On the feast of our patron saint the fire brigade will be reviewed in the afternoon if it rains in the morning, and in the morning if it rains in the afternoon."

It is a case of intellectual farming when a man's feelings are harrowed.

Crawford Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year \$1.00
Six Months 50
Three Months 25

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, OCT. 12.

The Grange.

Crawford county Grange held a rattling good meeting last Saturday. There was a big attendance and it was good to see a lot of the old members in their places again. There was a heap of business on hand, too, at the first well-attended fall meeting. Four initiations kept the goat hopping for an hour or more.

Fred Belmore's resignation as secretary, on account of his intended absence from the county, was accepted with regrets and D. S. Waldron was elected to take his place.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Crawford County Grange No. 934, desires to express its appreciation of the heartiness and liberality with which the citizens and especially the business men of Grayling contributed to the success of the recent grange picnic at Portage Lake, and

Whereas, while almost anybody can talk, we recognize the fact that it is the men who go down into their pockets and put up their good cash to help along such events that are really interested in the agricultural progress and development of the county, now therefore, be it

Resolved, That we request THE AVANCE to publish the list of subscribers to the Grange Picnic fund, with the amounts subscribed; and be it further

Resolved, That we desire to call the attention of the farmers and citizens of Crawford county to the fact that this list does not contain the name or subscription of a single "mail order" house, which fact we believe worthy consideration.

THE LIST.

Salling Hanson & Co.	\$30.00
O. Palmer	10.00
Walmar Jorgenson	10.00
Marius Hanson	10.00
H. Peterson	10.00
H. A. Bauman	5.00
L. Fournier	5.00
N. P. Olson	5.00
Geo. Sorenson	5.00
Grayling Mercantile Co.	5.00
George L. Alexander	5.00
M. A. Bates	2.00
Stanley N. Insley M. D.	1.00
W. Batterson	1.00
A. Kraus	1.00
W. McCullough	1.00
R. D. Connine	1.00
G. M. Metcalf & son	50
C. O. McCullough	50
R. W. Brink	50
W. H. Taylor	50

\$109.00

A cordial invitation was issued to Maple Forest Grange to visit Crawford County Grange and hold a joint meeting on Saturday Oct. 21. A committee on invitation and arrangements, composed of Bros. Hannes, Merrill, Ostrander and Stephan, and Sisters Harrington, Waldron, Feldhauser, Moon and Shively, was appointed to see that Maple forest be properly invited and a proper lunch spread for them when they get here. It is hoped that every member of both granges will make it a point to be present at this meeting. It's pretty safe to count on a good time.

The delegates to the county convention on Tuesday, Oct. 3, reported the election of Bro. J. L. Hannes as delegate to the State Grange meeting at Grand Rapids in December.

Lecture hour was cut a little short on account of the crowd of other matters, but the judges decided the question in favor of the ladies, and of course they were satisfied.

Bro. Waldron on behalf of a committee appointed some time ago for the purpose, called Bro. Hannes up and read him one of "Uncle Dan's" feeling lectures in regard to the way he acted about the grange picnic on Aug. 17, and then presented the brother with a very handsome Morris chair as a token of the Grange's appreciation of his work on the picnic committee.

Remember the next meeting is Saturday Oct. 21, and remember the appetites of the Maple Forest grangers as well as our own must be satisfied. So come prepared. If possible members should consult the lady members of the committee as given above for pointers in the refreshment line. Anyway come well prepared—but come anyway.

Official business prevented our attending the outing with the Michigan editors at Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 5-8, and now every editor, who was fortunate enough to attend, is trying to make us feel our disappointment more by their description of the pleasures enjoyed and the royal entertainment given by the National Cash Register Co. of that city, whose guests they were. It is undoubtedly one of the best conducted factories in the world, and gives more heed to the welfare and advancement of its employees, than most any other establishment.

Mrs. Dr. Niles has the agency for the Celebrated Imperial Skirts, and will be pleased to exhibit samples, and receive orders from ladies who may call at her residence. Skirts are in black, well made, silk, more or satin and prices reasonable.

Frederic Correspondence.

Mr. H. Murry is teaching in the Kraus district.

Mrs. Hare and daughter, of East Jordan visited with the Dr. and wife over Sunday.

H. C. Ward is making a visit at the farm, looking after apples.

E. Higgins and wife of Wolverine spend Sunday with his parents.

Frank Brady's wife presented him with a brand new baby boy last Monday, all doing well.

John West while away thrashing, cattle broke in and destroyed his crops to considerable extent.

Mrs. Stalker is enjoying visits from a number of her friends, from the north and south.

Five members were taken into the church last Sunday.

Our school children had an exemplary from the school house windows of the western cowboys experience in larking cattle.

The advanced grades are working under difficulties, not having their desks yet. Some negligence somewhere.

T. F. King the husband of Mrs. Rhoda Barber died at the Soldiers Home at Grand Rapids last month.

Frances McLinden and wife are home from their visit in the south part of the state.

A ball game Sunday afternoon, so strong it could have been heard for two miles.

Mrs. Jim Patterson and daughter arrived home from East Jordan last week.

D. McColeman and family have moved to Blue Lake.

Mrs. C. Wilber is enjoying a visit from her mother of Cheney.

Mrs. Drupree of Langaville now occupies the Lewis House.

Mr. Miller and family have moved to Blue Lake.

Mrs. Shanahan, of Grayling was in town last week.

Johannesburg Correspondence.

Mr. F. Harris and Allen Welsh have taken a lumber job from Mr. Waters. They expect to begin operations soon.

Mrs. John Everts and daughter Gladys of Grayling are visiting relatives here and at Vienna.

Mr. Allen Welsh left last Friday, for a weeks vacation in Southern Michigan.

Mrs. Anna Welsh our popular P. M. took the flyer on Friday for a few days visit at her old home, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Miss Lizzie Harris left on Tuesday for her old home at Flint, Mich. She expects to visit about two weeks.

The band mill is running eleven hours a day this week, to take care of the logs coming in from camp.

Mr. Fred Larsen and family have moved into their elegant new home on corner of Maple street and Salling Avenue.

John Rasmussen shipped a car load of Johannesberg ice to Grayling last Tuesday. This place is headquarters for all kinds of merchandise.

Mrs. Lewis, of Lapeer, mother of S. Lewis and Mrs. Bend of this place came up last week to nurse Mrs. Bend's little boy who was seriously ill. He is now convalescent and Grandma Lewis returned home Monday.

Mr. J. K. Merz went to Saginaw last week Friday after Mrs. Merz, who had so far recovered that she returned with him. They remained in Grayling over Sunday, and arrived home Monday morning.

UNCLE JOSH.

Announcement.

The State Board of Library Commissioners wishes to announce that through a more generous appropriation of the last legislature, it has been possible to appoint a library organizer, who will act under the direction of the Board in extending the library interests of the state. The work of this organizer, will be to visit every county in the state for the purpose of investigating library conditions and getting, so far as possible, correct statistics regarding school, township and free public libraries, in order that the aid offered by the state may be better understood and more generally accepted. The organizer hopes to work with the cooperation and under the advice of the county commissioners of schools in their respective counties, whose experience and familiarity with conditions will aid greatly in the work.

The organizer will attend the teachers' institutes, and demonstrate to the teachers the help which is offered to them by the state. Traveling libraries will be exhibited and explained, all attendant expenses being paid by the Board.

At a meeting of the Board held in Saginaw, September 9th, Mr. Roy C. Lyle, of Grand Rapids, was appointed library organizer. Work will commence in October and be actively carried on. During the school year Mr. Lyle will be at the service of the county commissioners of schools, and will appreciate the valuable aid which they can give him in connection with this important educational work.

JAMES B. PETER,
MARY C. SPRINGER, President.
Secretary.

Good Bye, Dear Reader, Good Bye.

It is said there are two horns to every dilemma, and we feel as though we were impaled on both. About two weeks ago more than a score of the W. R. C. took the morning train for Cheney where they were met by teams and conveyed to the home of Mrs. Henry Funck where the day was spent in the midst of the maturing peaches, pears, apples, grapes and all the pleasures of an ideal farm home. The next week a similar crowd of the Ladies of the G. A. R. took carriages from here, and were driven to the home of Mrs. A. B. Corwin in the south part of this township and were similarly regaled with the addition of great luscious pumpkin pies, for dessert. We can easily imagine the enjoyment of both occasions, but this is all we know about them, and now, every blessed angel of both parties are reaching for our scalp because they were not properly written up and the hostess of each party made to know how thoroughly their courtesy was appreciated. "Bring in your reports for we are not omniscient."

CONSULT

J. LEAHY,

The Expert Optician.



At Dr. Insley's office, Tuesday, Oct. 24th. Will remain two days. Glasses guaranteed to fit, curing headache, dizziness and nervousness. All symptoms of eye strain a specialty. Difficult cases solicited.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
Circuit Court for the County of Crawford.
In Chancery.

Sylvester B. Brott, Complainant,
vs.
Lydia M. Brott, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Crawford, in Chancery, at the village of Grayling in said county, on the 25th day of September A. D. 1905.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant, Lydia M. Brott, is not a resident of the state of Michigan but resides in the city of Toledo, in the state of Ohio. On motion of O. Palmer, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the said defendant, Lydia M. Brott, cause her appearance to be entered herein, within four months from the date of this order and in case of her appearance she shall answer to the complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on her of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and that in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by said Lydia M. Brott, defendant.

And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause notice of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper, printed, published and circulating in said county, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the time above described for her appearance.

NELSON SHARPE,
Circuit Judge.

O. PALMER,
Solicitor for Complainant. oc12-7w

Notice of Attachment.

The Farmer's Bank, a corporation, Plaintiff,
vs.
Thorwald Hanson, Defendant.
In Attachment.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1905, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court of the county of Crawford, at the suit of The Farmer's Bank of Mason, Michigan, a corporation, organized under the laws of the state of Michigan, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods, chattels, moneys and effects of Thorwald Hanson, the defendant above named, for the sum of two hundred eighteen and four one-hundredths dollars (\$218.04) which said writ was returnable on the third day of October A. D. 1905.

L. B. MCARTHUR,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Business Address: Mason, Mich. oc12-7

Don't Borrow Trouble.

It is a bad habit to borrow anything, but the worst thing you can possibly borrow, is trouble. When sick, sore, heavy, weary and worn-out by the pains and poisons of dyspepsia, biliousness, Bright's disease, and similar internal disorders, don't sit down and brood over your symptoms, but fly for Relief to Electric Bitters. Here you will find sure and permanent relief of all troubles, and your body will not be burdened by a load of debt. At Fournier's drug store. Price 50c. Guaranteed.

TRY Sleepy Eye FLOUR.



For sale only by

CONNINE & CO.

Make Your Grocer Give You Guaranteed Cream of Tartar Baking Powder

Alum Baking Powders interfere with digestion and are unhealthful. Avoid the alum.

Iron-Ox Tablets

They are more than a constipation cure. They are a laxative tonic; they strengthen the nerves, enrich the blood, and tone up the liver and kidneys.

Just the kind of medicine you should take if you have that "mean feeling" that indicates a run-down system.

40 Iron-Ox Tablets in a handy aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at your druggist, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by The Iron-Ox Tablet Co., Detroit, Mich. For sale and recommended by L. Fournier.

Don't Neglect!
Gents—When you want a new Fall Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weaves and fabrics for Ladies' High Collared Tailored Suits on view at
Malton's Tailoring Establishment,
Goupi Building, Opposite McKay's Hotel

J. A. Leighton, M. D.
OFFICE WORK ONLY.
2d floor of Avalanche Building.
Grayling, Mich.

Circuit Court Assignments.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
34th Judicial Circuit.

Pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, I do hereby appoint the times of holding the several terms of the Circuit Court in the several counties of the 34th Judicial Circuit for the years commencing January first A. D. 1906, as follows:
Arenac County—Second Mondays in February, June and October.
Crawford County—Second Mondays in January, May and September.
Gladwin County—First Mondays in February, June and October.
Ogemaw County—Third Mondays in February, June and October.
Oshtemo County—Third Mondays in January, May and September.
Roscommon County—First Mondays in January May and September.

NELSON SHARPE,
Circuit Judge.

Dated, West Branch, Mich. this 23d day of Sept. 1905.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

The Leading Dealers in
Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Groceries, Shoes, Hardware, Flour, Feed.

Also Dealers in
Logs, Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Paint, Glass, Nails, Putty and Building Material of every kind.

Farmers, call
And get prices before disposing of your products and profit thereby.

New Music. The BEST That MONEY CAN BUY.

We have just placed in stock a fine assortment of new Songs, Waltzes and Two-steps, all sold at half price, 25c each.

Central Drug Store.

NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
34th Judicial Circuit.
Deeming it necessary I do hereby fix and appoint a special term of the Circuit Court for the county of Crawford, in said circuit, to be held at the court house in the village of Grayling, in said county, on Monday the 13th day of November, A. D. 1905, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which said term a jury will be impaneled.

Dated September 20th, 1905.
NELSON SHARPE,
Circuit Judge.

W. H. TAYLOR, Clerk.

Great Combination Offer.

We will furnish the twice-a-week issue of the
St. Louis Globe Democrat \$1.65
With The Avalanche at
for both papers for one year.

The "St. Louis Globe Democrat" should not be classed with the many cheap weekly papers. It is a high-grade Semi-Weekly, eight or more pages, every Tuesday and Friday. It is beyond all comparison the biggest, best and cheapest National News and Home Journal published in the United States. It is strictly Republican in politics, but is above all a Great Modern Newspaper. It is not made up indiscriminately from the daily issue. It is carefully edited with special reference to the needs of the farmer, the merchant and the professional man who desires to keep thoroughly posted without sparing the time to read a large daily paper. It also contains a great variety of well selected reading matter making it invaluable to every member of the family.

This liberal clubbing offer is open to old or new subscribers, but may be withdrawn at any time, and we must receive the cash with order.

New Cure For Cancer.

All surface cancers are now known to be curable, by Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Jas. Walters, of Dunfield, Va. writes: "I had a cancer on my lip for years, that seemed incurable, till Bucklen's Arnica Salve healed it, and now it is perfectly well." Guaranteed cure for cuts and burns. 25c at Fournier's drug store.

A. G. HENDRICKSON
The Tailor!
Originator and Introduser of Fine Garments for Men.
If you want a good suit for Fall and Winter, just drop in and see me. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Shop Over Chris. Hanson's Saloon
Grayling, Mich.

McMILLAN'S Restaurant
And Ice Cream Parlor.
(Next door to Jorgenson's store.)
Meals at all hours. Short order work a specialty. Fresh Bread, Cake, Pies. Office for long distance telephone.

A. J. Smith.
Veterinary Surgeon
Grayling, Mich.
Will answer professional calls from Grayling. Phone 31, G. H.

The Old Reliable
BARBER SHOP
SCOTT LOADER, Prop.
A Good Shave or Hair Cut.
Agency for Robertson's Laundry, Saginaw.

City Barber Shop.
A new shop, fitted up with every convenience.
CARL W. KREIPKE, Prop.
Located Next to Grayling Mercantile Company's Store.
GRAYLING, MICH.
AGENT FOR STALL LAUNDRY, DAY CITY.

The
McKAY HOUSE,
A. Pearsall, Propr.
Rate - \$1.00 Per Day
Special Attention to the Commercial Trade. Feed Barn in Connection, convenient for Farmers and Lumbermen.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

"The Niagara Falls Route."

THE MACKINAW DIVISION

Time card in effect Sunday, Dec. 27, 1905. Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, stand at time, as follows:

Bay City.	Grayling.	Train No.	Grayling.	Mackinaw.
LV.	ARR.	LV.	ARR.	LV.
1:10am	4:10am	207.	4:20am	7:30am
11:40am	1:35pm	201.	1:40pm	4:20pm
10:35am	12:15pm	159.	2:10pm	5:30pm
8:15am	4:45am	99.		
6:30am	4:35pm	97.	8:30am	6:40am
ARR.	LV.	ARR.	LV.	ARR.
5:15pm	2:10pm	206.	2:05pm	11:15am
3:30am	12:49am	202.	12:44am	10:05pm
		158.	10:15pm	6:45pm
9:45am	7:10am	90.		
		98.	4:00pm	6:00am
Lewiston.	Grayling.	Train No.	Grayling.	Lewiston.
ARR.	LV.	ARR.	LV.	
7:55am	6:30am	93.		
		94.	1:40pm	12:15pm

Joh'burg Grayl'g 91 Grayl'g Joh'burg

ARR. LV. ARR. LV.

7:50am 6:00am 1:40am 11:50am

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. Agent.

L. HERRICK, Local Agent.

DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 13.

Trains Run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

a. m.	p. m.	STATIONS.	p. m.	p. m.
7 00	2 30	D. Fredric A.	12 05	6 00
		A. S. R.		
7 25	12 48	Fayette	11 50	5 15
7 45	3 42	D. Deward D.	11 35	4 50
9 20		M. River		
9 40	13 15	B. L. J. n.	11 18	4 25
		S. J. Lake.		
		B. J. Lake.		
9 45	13 18	Ma Road.	11 13	4 20
10 00	13 29	Lake H'd.	11 03	4 05
10 40	3 42	A. ALBA	11 50	3 42
10 50		D. ALBA		
11 10	13 55	G. River.	11 20	3 10
11 25	14 04	Ga Camp.	11 11	2 50
11 35	14 10	J. n. River.	11 06	2 45
11 40	14 13	Wards.	11 02	2 40
12 05	4 30	A. E. Jord'n D.	9 50	2 20
p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.

Trains will stop where no time is shown.

Trains will stop to let passengers on or off where points are shown.

CLARK HARRIS, Gen. Manager.

W. A. COOMER, Local Agent.

FOR
Fire Insurance
—CALL ON—
O. Palmer.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, OCT. 12.

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

School Supplies at Fourniers.

A little snow in the air yesterday. 95 cent water sets at Sorenson's. 95 cent water sets at Sorenson's. Beat pipes in the city at Sorenson's. Indians novelties at Sorenson's. LIVE POULTRY WANTED—Inquire J. L. Hannes. Fresh Fish every Friday, at Metcalf's Market.

W. F. Benkelman returned from Cass City Monday.

Subscribe and pay for the AVALANCHE. Only \$1.00 a year.

For fresh butter and eggs call at Metcalf's Market.

J. Leahy, the optician will soon be here. For date see ad. in this issue.

Leave your orders for fall and winter fruit at Metcalf's meat market.

Patronize the McKay House—the best dollar a day house in Grayling.

H. Moon, of Beaver Creek, claims the boss corn. Two bushels average to the shock.

Rev. Pillmeier and family have moved into Mrs. Spark's house on Maple Street.

Mrs. J. J. Coventry arrived in the village, Saturday, for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. S. Phelps.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Herriek went to Bay City last Saturday, combining business with pleasure.

Dr. S. N. Inly was visiting the old friends and home in Canada last week, the first time for several years.

Chief Shoppenagons was arrested Monday, for assault and battery on the person of Game Warden Purchase.

A fine Jersey cow, three years old, a good milker, for sale for forty-five dollars.

SOI. LAVANCHER.

Mrs. Sarah Reagan is here from her home in Grand Marais. She brought the little girl down to visit Grandma Turner.

Dr. C. H. O'Neil of Frederic came down last Friday to see our boys do up the Cheboygan Club, and was not disappointed.

A bright baby boy invaded the home of Mr. and Mrs. Seeley Wakeley last week Tuesday, and they have decided that it can stay.

Charles A. Ingerson and "Dan" Squires expect to start for Portland, Oregon, next Monday, looking over a new world for a new home.

Report says that Mrs. J. P. Hildreth of Beaver Creek, is rapidly failing. Death only can bring relief to her great suffering.

October 24th and 25th is the date when Leahy, the optician will again be here. Remember he comes prepared to fit any eyes that can be fitted.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Feldhauser enjoyed a few days visit from her brothers Messrs. Rudolph and Adolph Kern, of Ann Arbor. They returned home last Friday.

Bring your blacksmithing to E. F. Dutton (Rasmussen's) old shop, near red bridge. Work promptly attended to, and prices right. Horse shoeing a specialty.

Mrs. H. L. Taylor of Ann Arbor, arrived Tuesday, for a visit with her brother, R. McElroy. They had not met for ten years, and are correspondingly happy.

The Ladies of the Presbyterian Church Society will serve supper at the church, Tuesday Oct. 24th, from 5 to 8. A cordial invitation is extended. Fifteen cents pays the bill.

If you want a New Royal Sewing Machine fully guaranteed, as good as any in the market, and with all modern attachments, for a little more than half its value, call at this office.

F. R. Deckrow, of Maple Forest is putting down a drive well on the farm of Joe McKin a mile and a half west of Otsego Lake. They expect to have to go 200 feet to reach water.

The mechanics began work last Monday, erecting a barn for O. F. Barnes on the ranche in the south part of this township 35x300 feet, which will accommodate 250 head of cattle and hold 200 tons of hay.

A card from I. Rosenthal, orders his address changed from Winlock to Centralia, Washington. We understand that his growing business demanded a larger town.

At a practice game of foot ball last Sunday one of the Nolan boys received a painful injury to the tendons of one of his feet. It was first reported as a fracture, but proved not. It is proving to be a dangerous pastime.

The Cheboygan team came down last Friday after the scalps of our boys on the foot ball grounds. It was dead easy—for our boys, as the score stood 67 to 0 in favor of Grayling. They had a pleasant dance at night and can dance, if they can't play ball.

meet Friday afternoon at 2.30 with Mrs. D. Flagg, for important work.

This week we have school hats at 10 cents and up. New dress hats every day. Owing to my small expenses I am able to give my customers the benefit of low prices.

MRS. WOODWORTH.

Barney Kropp has taken a years lumbering job of James Smith, that will last him a year. He will camp about four miles from Johannesburg, and will move his family there. He is a hustler and will make some money, barring sickness or accident.

The Au Sable House, one of the oldest landmarks of Grayling has been torn down this week, on its site will be built a nine stall addition to the round house, and a large machine shop. Good for Grayling.

A law enacted by the last legislature at its recent session provides that all boys who are pupils of the public schools shall be excluded from tobacco stores and billiard rooms, the penalty for an offense under the new statute being placed at a fine of not less than \$25 or imprisonment in jail.

B. H. Heilen came up from Chicago with nearly a score of excursionist for the Higgins Lake resort last week. Mrs. Dr. Montgomery, of Beaver Creek, who had been in Chicago for a couple of weeks, came with the crowd. She is always glad to get back to the best county in the state, and is very enthusiastic over the future prospects of this section.

Remember, that there will be regular service at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath. At the morning worship the pastor will speak on "The Influence of the Church," in the evening, "The Philippian Jailor caught." The pastor and the officers of the church would greatly rejoice to see more of the church members present at the regular service. Let all stand before the Lord and the cause will prosper.

J. Leahy, the optician, who has visited Grayling for the past 10 years has fully proven to all his rare ability as an optician, and the fact that many of our leading business people have seen fit to consult him, is the best evidence that his skill is recognized and appreciated by the thinking people. Any one consulting him may rest assured they will receive all the benefit possible from glasses.

An experiment is being made by our village fathers which is a long step in the right direction. A number of earloads of coarse gravel with liberal admixture of clay, from the bank in the south part of the county has been shipped here and is being spread over the driveway on Michigan Avenue. It is believed that it will pack nearly as hard and smooth as the pavements, and will certainly be a great improvement over the deep sand.

Call and see the new and up to date lines of fancy dishes, spoon trays, celery trays and novelties of all kinds. Also we have added to our stock, a choice line of California products, such as extracts, perfumes, face creams, lotions and powder, and many other toilet preparations. Ladies especially invited to call and see for yourselves the excellent qualities of the above, and prices reasonable.

H. C. SCHMIDT.

The admission by the legal representatives of the railroads of Michigan, against which suit for several million dollars claimed to be due the State on tax account, is now pending in the United States supreme court, that the valuation of the railroad property is \$46,000,000, the valuation fixed by the State, seems to fully justify the suit of the State for payment of taxes, on the valuation named. The expense incurred by the State in determining the valuation of railroad property is also justified through the acceptance of such valuation by the contestants. The appeal against the payment of taxes as assessed against them is therefore to be presented by the railroads to the Supreme Court of the United States on constitutional grounds alone.

Auditor General Bradley and Land Commissioner Rose have been making a personal inspection of some of the larger tracts of the state's delinquent tax lands for the purpose of determining as to the best solution of the problem they present. It is probable that the policy through which such lands are sold at public auction to the highest bidder, in operation during the past three years, will be continued, but however as to that the efforts of the state officers having such matters in charge to learn through personal investigation as to the best course to follow in the interest of the state, is deserving of commendation.

A newspaper man in Iowa seeing a farmer at the depot with a new harness from some Chicago mail-order house, expostulated with him for not buying at home. "But," said the farmer, "this is the first time I ever heard that there is a harness shop in this town. I have taken your paper for five years and never have seen a line of advertising in it that would indicate that there is a harness shop within fifty miles of here."

Plans to Get Rich

are often frustrated by sudden breakdown, due to dyspepsia or constipation. Brace up and take Dr. King's new Life Pills. They take out the materials which are clogging your energies, and give you a new start. Cure headache and dizziness too. At Fournier's drug store; 25c., guaranteed.

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Proceedings of the Common Council.

[OFFICIAL.]

GRAYLING, Oct. 4, 1905. Special meeting of the Common Council convened at the Court House. President pro tem. A. E. Michelson in the chair.

Present Trustees Olson, Connine, Hum, Brink and McCullough. Absent, President Bauman. Meeting called to order by the president pro tem.

Moved by Hum supported by Olson that the Council accept of fifteen car loads of gravel at 75 cents per yard the same to be placed on Michigan Avenue between Norway street and Peninsular Avenue. Motion carried.

The report of the Committee on Lighting was then read:

REPORT.

To the President and Trustees of the Common Council of the village of Grayling. Your Committee to whom was referred the question of streets lights makes the following recommendation.

1. We would recommend that the Council make a contract with the Grayling Electric Company for lighting the streets of the village of Grayling.

2. We would recommend that there be one additional light put up across the river, location to be determined later.

Signed,

C. O. McCULLOUGH.

N. P. OLSON.

A. E. MICHELSON.

Cont. on Lighting.

Moved by Hum supported by Brink that the report of the Committee on Lighting be approved. Motion carried.

The President pro tem then called Trustee Olson to take the chair.

Moved by Hum supported by Brink that the Committee on Lighting be instructed to contract with the Grayling Electric Company for one year at fifty dollars per light a year.

Moved by McCullough supported by Brink that as amendment to trustee Hum's motion the Committee on Lighting enter into a contract with the Grayling Electric Company for two years. Ayes—Brink, Michelson, Hum, McCullough. Nays—None. Motion carried.

Vote on the original motion as amended. Ayes—Brink, Michelson, Hum and McCullough. Nays—None. Motion carried.

The President pro tem then resumed the chair.

Moved by Hum supported by Brink that the bill of J. J. Collins be laid on the table till the next meeting. Motion carried.

Moved and supported that we adjourn. Motion prevailed.

H. P. OLSON.

Village Clerk.

Fall of Tragic Meaning

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Thank You.

This store tenders its sincere thanks to those who to any degree contributed to its success up to the present time. I am grateful for the recognition which our efforts to please have developed. We diligently strove to give a courteous service, to treat all alike all the time, and to handle nothing but the purest and very best of eatables.

If your experience here have been pleasant and profitable we have succeeded and are content, and we only ask you to come again.

Respectfully Yours

H. PETERSEN,
The New Store.

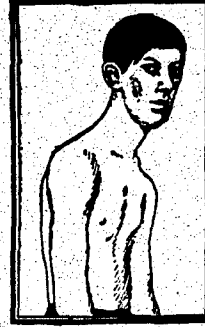
How is your Light?

We don't sell Light, but we do sell Lamps.
Look in our Corner Show window.

JAMES W. SORENSON.

Grayling, Michigan.

NERVOUS DEBILITY CURED



Excesses and indiscretions are the cause of more sorrow and suffering than all other diseases combined. We see the victims of vicious habits on every hand; the hollow, pinched face, dark circles under the eyes, drooping form, stunted development, morose, melancholic countenance and timid bearing proclaim to all the world his folly and tend to blight his existence. Our treatment positively cures all weak men by overcoming and removing the effects of former indiscretions and excesses. It stops all losses and drains and quickly restores the patient to what nature intended—a healthy and happy man with physical, mental and nerve powers complete.

For over 25 years Drs. K. & K. have treated with the greatest success all diseases of men and women. If you have any secret disease that is a worry and a menace to your health consult our old established physicians who do not have to experiment on you.

We guarantee to cure Nervous Debility, Blood Diseases, Stricture, Varicocele, Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Consultation Free. If unable to call, write for a Question Blank for Home Treatment.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, 149 Shelby Street, Detroit, Mich.

Boys' and Girls' SCHOOL SHOES For Hard Wear.

With the beginning of school comes the demand for stylish, good-wearing school shoes for your school children. After a careful preparation we are able to meet this demand at the following prices:

Boys' Shoes, size 2 1-2—5 1-2, in box velour and satin calf leathers, \$1.25 to 2.25.

Girls' Shoes, sizes 11—2, \$1.00 to 1.75.

Our New FALL DRESS GOODS have just arrived, and we can show all the

OFFICE WORK BY MACHINERY



This is a parable. He who runs may read; or, to use the modern version, he who travels per Mercedes will see the world.

There was once a too-old-at-forty merchant. He had toiled—told unto grayness.

But fortune had not come. He pured the point of a quill pen (he remembered his father using one in that very room), and gazed gloomily at an ancient inkstand filled with a viscous, tarlike mass. And the spirit that was in him evaporated and dried up like his ink, with only the dregs of will and iron left behind.

He thought of the days of fret and worry, the nights of cramping pen work, when he had set all the small hours checking Bluff Towers of figures and writing letters which an office boy had smuggled into gray indecipherability with the aid of a copying-book and a brush charged with solid sloppiness.

He thought of the headaches and the restless nights in which he lived again through the petty annoyances of the day, and as he dispatched a boy with a message (he had always hated telephones) he decided to end it all.

So he retired and lived economically in the suburbs, and another man reigned in his stead. This is the prologue.

Six months passed. The too-old-at-forty merchant again visited his old office. It was in the same room, but—

The new manager was seated at a roll-top desk. Before him was a photograph with a neat recording month-

place. Into this he was speaking quickly. "I want two thousand copies of the following letter posted to our regular customers in time for the four o'clock mail this afternoon. Take down: Dear Sirs—Owing to our having new labor-saving machinery in all our factories, we are able to quote lower for all our goods, which you will note are now ten per cent cheaper than those offered by foreign competitors. A glance at the following figures will—"

For thirty seconds he continued to talk into the phonograph. Then he removed the wax cylinder and handed it to a boy who carried it into the next room where the patter of many typewriters sounded like hail on the roof.

The too-old-at-forty merchant looked on with smiling toleration.

"I think you made a mistake in that letter," he said. "I heard you dictate that you wanted two thousand copies. I suppose you meant two dozen."

The return smile was of tender compassion. He was informed that two thousand was correct.

"But you said they were to be sent off by the four o'clock mail, and it is one-thirty now. However, big your staff may be you can hardly have two thousand letters typed and the envelopes addressed and stamped in two and a half hours."

"I shall employ exactly one girl clerk and a boy on that job," remarked the new manager, leaning back luxuriously in his chair, "and if they tried they could do double the quantity in the time."

He rose. "Perhaps you would like to see the miracle?" he said as he opened the door next to his room.

A girl typist was taking down in shorthand the words of the letter as they were dictated from the phonograph on which she had placed the wax cylinder. This was completed in one minute forty-five seconds by the watch. She then adjusted a sheet of wax paper on her typewriting machine and typed the letter.

A few minutes later the waxed paper was fitted to a rotary duplicator, and an office boy was reeling off eighty copies per minute.

"Rate of 4,800 an hour," commented the new manager.

The too-old-at-forty merchant looked thoughtful.

Meanwhile the girl clerk was feeding envelopes into the addressing machine, which was printing them (each with a different name and address) at the rate of 2,000 an hour.

The too-old-at-forty merchant seemed to want to ask questions.

"Quite simple," said the new manager. "Every customer on our books has his name and address set up in rubber type. The boy does this in his spare time. The address set up in a little metal galley, is then attached to one of these endless chains which pass through the machine. Each time an envelope is printed by the machine the chain moves round so as to bring another address into position for the next envelope. Simple, isn't it?"

"In my time it would have taken a man about four days to do what that machine does in one hour," said the merchant, musingly.

"Not this isn't your day; it's ours," said the new manager.

"What next?" asked the merchant at the post.

"Next comes the envelope sealing

machine," said the new manager remorselessly. "Now in your day one office boy using single tongue power would probably attack down about forty envelopes in an hour. This little machine seals nine thousand in that time. You see, it is quite small. You just put the pile of letters in at the top and turn this handle. Then the letters (now typed, duplicated, addressed and sealed by machinery) fall out on the table. Oh! I wouldn't try to count them. It might strain your arithmetic to keep pace with the machine."

The rotary duplicator and the "Addressograph" were still working merrily. "Would you like to see the other things?" asked the new manager.

"Now this machine," he said, moving over to another instrument in a neat-looking case, "not only prints letters in exact imitation of typewriting, but it also prints a different name and address on each and adds a perfect imitation of your signature in black ink at the bottom."

"I begin to feel very old," said the former owner of the business. "I suppose your chief cashier is made of levers and sprockets and your confidential clerk is driven by a main-spring?"

"Well, I think there are cog wheels and squealing gears in them, too," said the new manager. "Now, here is the book typewriter, with which we keep our ledgers, and, in fact, all the books in our firm. We only use pens here as pipe cleaners. You lay the book on the table, so, draw the machine over it, and make your entries cleanly and neatly."

"But bound books are now out of date," the loose leaf book is the modern idea. Dr. and Cr. sheets are of different colored papers, and the leaves can be removed and reinserted in the binder at a moment's notice."

"Then all you have to do is to cut up the figures," said the old merchant.

"Parson me, we do nothing of the kind," said the new manager. "With calculating machines that will tell you in ten seconds what 9,758,834 multiplied by 456,872 amounts to, and which will extract the square root of 587,667,501 with a few turns of a handle, the human brain becomes too slow for practical purposes."

"Now, if you will look at this 'Arithmometer' for a moment, you will see that all you have to do is to place the pointers at the figures which you wish to multiply, subtract from or add together, then turn this handle, and the result will appear in that row of spaces at the top."

An office boy now came up and reported that the two thousand letters had left the office at 3:30.

"It seems to me that brains are quite obsolete," said the antediluvian merchant.

"And that is the biggest mistake of all," returned the twentieth-century manager. "Brains are what we want, and all we want. We are freed of the old grinding routine that business men used to break their hearts over; now we have time to think. Our clerks have shorter hours and are better paid; but those we do employ have brains, otherwise we should have no use for them."

"No, brains are not at a discount, but brainless handwork is,"—Montreal Star.

LINCOLN'S WEAKNESS.

He was inclined to Always Temper Justice with Mercy.

"Abraham Lincoln's weakness," it can be called a weakness, was a tendency, in matters not involving great or general issues, to let his heart run away with his head. It was difficult for him to resist a plea for a pardon for a man who had been condemned to be shot or hanged. His inclination to temper justice with mercy saved many innocent lives during the civil war," said William O. Stoddard to a representative of Success Magazine.

"I remember one day when he was heels over head in work and had spent nearly all of the previous night at his desk, a delegation called at the White House to intercede for a certain notorious leader of a band of hard characters who had been carrying on a sort of guerrilla warfare and had done

some needless killing. It was the purpose of the delegates to tell the President that the bloodshed had been due to zeal, and that the man had a mother and a family.

"I had previously investigated the case and had laid the facts before Mr. Lincoln. He agreed with me that the man should be made an example of and executed. I received the delegation, and to relieve the President from the pain the visit would cause him at a time when it was necessary to spare him in every possible way, I told them that the President had positively made up his mind not to interfere, and was engrossed in a very important matter that made it impossible for him to be seen."

"I stood guard, and at last the delegation went away. Afterward I told the President of their visit.

"Well," he said, with an almost imperceptible sigh, "I suppose you did right. The man ought to hang, but he has a family. I believe that if I had met those people I should have signed an order for a pardon."

Blaine a Great Speaker.

James G. Blaine was a most versatile political orator. He would speak many times a day from one train, which stopped at every important place, and have something new to say each time. He carefully thought up his speech between stations after a brief talk with the committee of the town he was coming to, and then corrected immediately afterward the notes which were taken by his own stenographer. He said to me in the campaign of 1884:

"I want you to introduce me all through New York, because you are always sure-footed."

I appreciated the compliment as well as the difficulties of the situation. I introduced him at Yonkers, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and he said: "What is the next place?" I said: "Peekskill."

"What is there to Peekskill?" he asked. I told him I was born there. "Why," said Blaine, "I have always thought you were born at Poughkeepsie."

I had some difficulty of convincing him of his mistake.

When we arrived at Peekskill there was an immense crowd which had come in from twenty-five to thirty miles around. As I stepped forward to introduce him, with great dramatic effect he pushed me back and said:

"No, no, fellow citizens, let me do the introducing here. As I have passed up and down your noble Hudson upon its unequalled floating palaces for the past twenty-five years, I have felt the inspiration of its scenery, made famous by the genius of Irving, but the deepest and tenderest emotion possessed me when the steamer was opposite Peekskill, 'for,' I said, 'there, there was born my oldest and best friend, Chauncey Depew.'"

He was capable of an equally sudden grasp of situations where the occasion was much more serious.—Senator Depew, in Leslie's Weekly.

A Mark of Distinction.

A short while ago a certain well-known country magistrate who is blessed with a tremendous head of hair, which is generally in a state of wild disorder, was questioning a youthful witness in order to make sure that he comprehended the character and importance of the oath he was about to take. "Boy," he said, in his severest magisterial manner, "do you feel sure you could identify me after six months? Now, be careful—think before you speak."

"Well, your honor," replied the boy, after a prolonged survey of the magistrate's portly figure and rugged features, "I ain't sure, but I think I could if you wasn't to comb your hair."

The Snorer's Retort.

An irascible old gentleman who had the misfortune to travel with a man who went to sleep and snored loudly thought fit to wake the sleeper and remonstrate with him, and, after addressing him in terms more forcible than polite, he savagely concluded: "If people would only keep their mouths shut they would make less noise."

"Very true," replied the snorer, before relapsing into slumber. "Why don't you try it yourself?"

The Landlord Miscalculated.

Departing Guest—Do you permit your servants to accept little presents?

Summer Landlord—Great Scott! You haven't any money left, have you?—Cleveland Leader.

Fully Enlarged.

"I was surprised to find the elder Miss Timmins propose a kissing game at the house party."

"What would you? It was her only chance."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When the waiters and attendants around a restaurant work fast, the customers eat in a hurry.

Liberty Equality Fraternity.

WOMEN SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO VOTE.

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BRITAIN TO HAVE MIGHTIEST BATTLESHIP

H. M. S. Dreadnought, 18,000 Tons, Is Planned to Be the Largest and Heaviest Man-of-War Afloat.

The British are about to begin the construction of the largest, heaviest, most powerful and most costly battleship ever built, and intend to have the pennant flying from her mast within sixteen months after the date on which the first keel plates are laid.

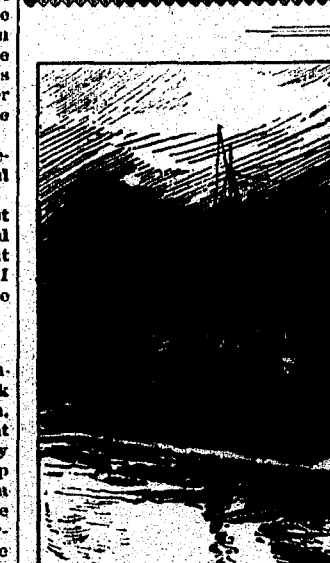
This invincible and invulnerable war vessel is to be named Dreadnought, and the British admiralty has designed her to be capable of equaling her name. She will mount more heavy guns than any two battleships now afloat; will be able to withstand an attack from a submarine, and if she happens to touch off a floating mine will be able to continue afloat until a port is reached. In addition to these enviable virtues, the Dreadnought will also have great speed, and, if she wants to "turn tail" her engines, developing a speed of 21 knots an hour, will enable her to outdistance any too pressing foe. Even if overtaken, her thick armor plating will enable her to stand unscathed punishment, and for dealing with torpedo boats she will have a small battery of one-pounders and six-pounders. She will also be armed with torpedo tubes, but will be unique in having no secondary battery.

No details of the armor to be placed on the Dreadnought have been given, but it is known that she will be the most completely armored ship afloat. Her armor alone will weigh about 5,000 tons. In gunpower the Dreadnought is designed to be the most formidable warship ever seen. No battleship in the world to-day carries more than four 12-inch guns, but the Dreadnought will mount no fewer than ten, or two and a half times as many as any ship afloat. This enormous battery of 12-inch rifles will have a combined muzzle energy of 450,000 foot-pounds. Each of these big guns will throw a shell weighing 850 pounds, the combined battery being able to throw over four tons of projectiles in one discharge. The Dreadnought will be able to throw this immense weight of metal a distance of five or six miles, at which range the shells would pierce the armor of practically any battleship afloat.

Progress in Battleships.

There has been a wonderful advance in the development of battleships within the last ten years. In 1895 Great Britain had twenty-three armored ships, each of more than 10,000 tons. To-day, if there are included the ships being built, she has sixty.

In 1895 the heaviest British battleship was the Royal Sovereign, of 14,280 tons. There were eight ships of



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this type, and they were regarded as the finest afloat.

France at that time had fourteen battleships, each of over 10,000 tons displacement, the largest being the *Republic*, of 12,205 tons. There are now twenty-six battleships, each of more than 10,000 tons, in the French navy, the heaviest being the *Democratie*, now building, ships of 13,655 tons. Italy, in 1895, had ten battleships ranking above the 10,000-ton class, the heaviest being the *Lepanto*, a 15,500-ton ship, built in 1883, and heavily armed and armored that she almost found it difficult to get out of her own way. She is now ranked as a second-class battleship, but she is not considered fit to stand even in that line. The *Italia*, sister ship to the *Lepanto*, was built in 1890, and was for many years the largest battleship afloat. She represents an early attempt to build a monster battleship, but, apart from size, she has never been considered at all formidable. Italy now has fourteen battleships, each over 10,000 tons, the heaviest being the *Regina Margherita*, 13,124 tons.

In 1895 the United States and Germany were equal as to battleships of over 10,000 tons. Each had four: the United States had the heaviest ship in the Iowa, of 13,440 tons, Germany's four were uniformly 10,300 tons. Now Germany has eighteen heavy battleships, and six building. The United States has twelve, with thirteen building and two projected. The heaviest German battleships to-day are her 12,007-ton class; the heaviest in the United States is the Connecticut class, 10,000 tons.

The wars of the United States with Spain and Japan with Russia have not been without their lessons to the naval powers, and the tendency is to build larger and heavier battleships, so that they may carry more tremendous batteries. The determination to build these enormous ships was arrived at only after considerable discussion. It was thought by some naval constructors that more units, each of considerable power, were to be desired above a few battleships of the greatest power.

It was thought that the Dreadnought would be the last word in warship construction for many years, but now it appears that Japan is to build three battleships of 10,000 tons each. Germany is reported to be considering a 20,000-ton warship, and France next year is to lay down one of 20,500 tons. Perhaps the contest will end in universal peace, for there is a limit to battleship construction, and if it is not reached in the Dreadnought, it is at least must be near.

Popular Science.

The hay fever serum or pollinosis of Dr. Dunbar of Hamburg is shown to have proven very effective. Having first proven that hay fever is due to the pollen poison from grasses, cereals and other plants, the investigator sought a preventive by repeated vaccination of animals with the pollen of pollen. The antitoxin thus produced in the blood serum neutralizes the poisonous effect of pollen in the eyes and nose. The serum is not injected under the skin, like others, but simply applied to nose and eyes.

The precision of modern observations brings to light unexpected facts. At the Paris Observatory Jean Massart has noticed that the surface of a thin layer of mercury is not plane, but undulated like water disturbed by the surge of a stone, and has also detected another movement that proves to be a true tide, due to the sun and moon. The measurements have been made repeatedly during the month with the six microscopes of the instrument. The tidal motion is slight, but greater than the possible errors.

The "auxetophone" is an attachment for reinforcing the sounds given forth by phonographs and gramophones, invented by Mr. C. A. Parsons, the inventor of the steam turbine, and Mr. Florence Short. A small valve of peculiar construction controls the admission into the trumpet of compressed air supplied from a pump or bellows. The action of the apparatus is compared in the Scientific American to that of an air relay, whereby not only are greater power and volume imparted to the sounds, but the fullness and richness of tone are heightened. It is said that on a calm day the auxetophone can be heard distinctly at a distance of two or three miles, and that in speech every word may be clearly distinguished as much as 500 yards away.

Everybody has noticed how friction generates electricity, whether on the



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France at that time had fourteen battleships, each of over 10,000 tons displacement, the largest being the *Republic*, of 12,205 tons. There are now twenty-six battleships, each of more than 10,000 tons, in the French navy, the heaviest being the *Democratie*, now building, ships of 13,655 tons. Italy, in 1895, had ten battleships ranking above the 10,000-ton class, the heaviest being the *Lepanto*, a 15,500-ton ship, built in 1883, and heavily armed and armored that she almost found it difficult to get out of her own way. She is now ranked as a second-class battleship, but she is not considered fit to stand even in that line. The *Italia*, sister ship to the *Lepanto*, was built in 1890, and was for many years the largest battleship afloat. She represents an early attempt to build a monster battleship, but, apart from size, she has never been considered at all formidable. Italy now has fourteen battleships, each over 10,000 tons, the heaviest being the *Regina Margherita*, 13,124 tons.

In 1895 the United States and Germany were equal as to battleships of over 10,000 tons. Each had four: the United States had the heaviest ship in the Iowa, of 13,440 tons, Germany's four were uniformly 10,300 tons. Now Germany has eighteen heavy battleships, and six building. The United States has twelve, with thirteen building and two projected. The heaviest German battleships to-day are her 12,007-ton class; the heaviest in the United States is the Connecticut class, 10,000 tons.

The wars of the United States with Spain and Japan with Russia have not been without their lessons to the naval powers, and the tendency is to build larger and heavier battleships, so that they may carry more tremendous batteries. The determination to build these enormous ships was arrived at only after considerable discussion. It was thought by some naval constructors that more units, each of considerable power, were to be desired above a few battleships of the greatest power.

It was thought that the Dreadnought would be the last word in warship construction for many years, but now it appears that Japan is to build three battleships of 10,000 tons each. Germany is reported to be considering a 20,000-ton warship, and France next year is to lay down one of 20,500 tons. Perhaps the contest will end in universal peace, for there is a limit to battleship construction, and if it is not reached in the Dreadnought, it is at least must be near.

Popular Science.

The hay fever serum or pollinosis of Dr. Dunbar of Hamburg is shown to have proven very effective. Having first proven that hay fever is due to the pollen poison from grasses, cereals and other plants, the investigator sought a preventive by repeated vaccination of animals with the pollen of pollen. The antitoxin thus produced in the blood serum neutralizes the poisonous effect of pollen in the eyes and nose. The serum is not injected under the skin, like others, but simply applied to nose and eyes.

The precision of modern observations brings to light unexpected facts. At the Paris Observatory Jean Massart has noticed that the surface of a thin layer of mercury is not plane, but undulated like water disturbed by the surge of a stone, and has also detected another movement that proves to be a true tide, due to the sun and moon. The measurements have been made repeatedly during the month with the six microscopes of the instrument. The tidal motion is slight, but greater than the possible errors.

The "auxetophone" is an attachment for reinforcing the sounds given forth by phonographs and gramophones, invented by Mr. C. A. Parsons, the inventor of the steam turbine, and Mr. Florence Short. A small valve of peculiar construction controls the admission into the trumpet of compressed air supplied from a pump or bellows. The action of the apparatus is compared in the Scientific American to that of an air relay, whereby not only are greater power and volume imparted to the sounds, but the fullness and richness of tone are heightened. It is said that on a calm day the auxetophone can be heard distinctly at a distance of two or three miles, and that in speech every word may be clearly distinguished as much as 500 yards away.

Everybody has noticed how friction generates electricity, whether on the

SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 15, 1905.

Returning from Captivity.—Ezra 1: 1-11.

Golden Text.—The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad.—Psalm 125:5.

When the prophets foretold the captivity they also held out promises of a glorious return and restoration. The Book of Isaiah from chapter 40 on is full of hopeful prophecies, a good many of which have reference to the continuance and enlargement of the kingdom of David through Christ, but some foretold distinctly a return of the captives to Judea.

Jeremiah not only predicted the return from captivity, but also the time that the captivity would last. In seventy years, he says, the Jews will return from Babylon.

It was made abundantly plain that though God intended to chastise His people, the punishment was a warning one, and would result in such a change of heart as would make it possible for God to renege the Jews in their old land. They were to be given yet another chance to serve God as a nation. And, indeed, they did serve Him, in a way; for throughout they held up before the world the doctrine that there is but one true God, the God who created Himself to their forefathers by word and works, and by no less wonderful ways which He had enunciated. The Jews never worshipped idols after their return from captivity.

But there was another reason why the Jews should be returned to their land. The prophecies concerning the Messiah were based up with the idea that the Jewish nation would still be in existence when He should come. And the work of Jesus, who will recall, was primarily for the Jews. He was sent to the lost sheep of the house of Israel. Later, the Gentiles would be saved, but His immediate concern was to save the Jews. And so must believe that the Jews waited, they made the best ground in which to first sow the Gospel seed. Those of them who did believe, believed with a fervor and understanding that the Gentiles could not have matched. Paul, Peter and John were Jews, and there were no Gentiles of the early church that at all matched them as teachers of the Gospel.

The return from captivity, then, was necessary in order that the more immediate prophecies should be fulfilled, and it was also necessary to the fulfillment of these prophecies which spoke of a more remote epoch, an epoch five centuries off.

During the seventy years captivity almost all of those who had been taken captive must have died, and the Jews who remained in Judea would be a very different sort of people in some ways from those who had been taken captive. They would have learned much from travel, and much also from association with the varied races that had been brought together in the Empires of the East. Their outlook would be altogether broader than that of their grandparents.

But in captivity they also learned spiritual lessons. They learned the worth of their own religion as they never had learned it before. They had felt the need of God as never before, and recognized at last that He alone could save them. They saw the evils that came to other nations through the practice of idolatry, and they saw more clearly than if the case had been their own, that no nation could prosper except that nation whose God was the Lord.

We can imagine something of the kind of fellowship that would grow in the hearts of these Jews when they learned that they were to start nation building together. What high hopes, what great purposes, and what determination to act nobly would be theirs?

Notes.

Verse 1.—The "first year of Cyrus King of Persia" would be his first year as ruler of Babylon. He acted in this matter with great purposefulness. Perhaps he recognized in the Jews an exceptionally strong national feeling and one that would not be put down by seventy years of living in foreign lands. Perhaps the aged Daniel had a hand in convincing Cyrus that it would be good policy to send the people back, and let them rebuild their great city and Temple. For Daniel lived into the reign of Cyrus (Daniel 5:28). But back of whatever human reasons there may have been, was God's influence upon the heart of Cyrus, who though a heathen monarch would not for that reason be incapable of hearing the voice of God.

Verse 2, 3.—There were already signs even among the heathen people of the idea of a sole God who ruled the universe. Cyrus ascribes his successes as conqueror to the will of "the Lord God of Heaven." He may have been thinking of the God of the Hebrews or of a god of the Persians. But in any case he seems to have believed that there was but one supreme ruler, and that the affairs of men, even of empires, like himself, were regulated by this ruler.

Verse 4.—It was not enough that the Jews should be permitted to go back to their land. They had a long way to travel, and at the end of the journey they would find deserted farms and ruined houses. They must receive help. So Cyrus asked, and the request would have something of the force of a command, that those who wished to return should be given money, goods and beasts.

The many Jews who stayed behind would likely be the largest givers to the emigrants. And many who at this time stayed behind would only wait till they had wound up their affairs before starting off themselves. The Jews in captivity were not slaves, and many of them would be engaged in agriculture or handicrafts. Perhaps they got their start as a pre-eminently mercantile people during their stay in Babylon.

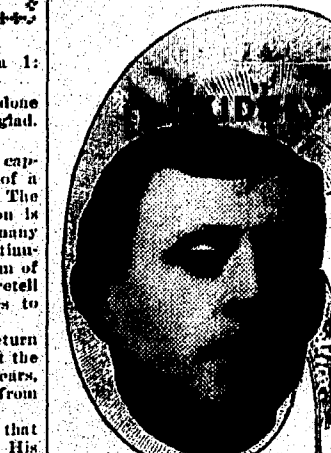
Verse 5, 6.—Some of the people were evidently content with their new home. They did not wish to go back to a land of turbulence. They did not wish to sacrifice the position or property they had won for themselves in captivity. These had forgotten the Jewish traditions and cared more for themselves than for the Jewish nation.

But all "whose spirit God had stirred" set about their difficult task with a will. The fact that some of the offerings are said to have been willingly made adds to the probability that others were, in a sense, enforced. We are reminded how the Israelites left Egypt with their hands full of valuables which they had demanded from the Egyptians.

Verse 7, 11.—Cyrus did his part nobly. He was not a man to deprecate things held holy by those whom he conquered. He had some reverence in him. It was a wise act for him to give up the great and exceedingly valuable store of utensils that belonged to the Temple. But there have not been many monarchs, in any time especially, who would have done so.

KIDNEY TROUBLE DUE TO CATARRH

THE CURATIVE POWER OF PERUNA IN KIDNEY DISEASE THE TALK OF THE CONTINENT.



The Curative Power of PERUNA IN KIDNEY DISEASE THE TALK OF THE CONTINENT.

Nicholas J. Hertz, Member of Ancient Order of Workmen, Capitol Lodge, No. 140, Pearl Street Hotel, Albany, N. Y.

"A few months ago I contracted a heavy cold which settled in my kidneys, and each time I was exposed to inclement weather the trouble was aggravated until finally I was unable to work."

"After trying many of the advertised remedies for kidney trouble, I finally took Peruna."

"In a week the intense pains in my back were much relieved and in four weeks I was able to take up my work again."

"I still continued to use Peruna for another month and at the end of that time I was cured."

"I now take a dose or two when I have been exposed and find that it is splendid to keep me well."

Hundreds of Cures.

Cupid and Compass.
"I am very much in love with the banker's daughter. As soon as I saw her father's cousin, I had palpitation of the heart."—Megendorfer Blaetter.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is especially effective in curing all cases of catarrh of the bladder, gonorrhea, and all other diseases of the urinary tract. It is a pure, safe, and reliable remedy, and is sold in all drug stores.

On the occasion of a cyclist's wedding at Epping, near London, the other day the bride and bridegroom rode to church on single machines and returned on a tandem.

Wm. Winslow's Soreness Remedy for Children cures all cases of sore throat, croup, whooping cough, and all other diseases of the throat and lungs. It is a pure, safe, and reliable remedy, and is sold in all drug stores.



St. Jacobs Oil
for many, many years has cured and continues to cure

**RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
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SPRAINS
BRUISES
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STIFFNESS
FROST-BITES**

Price, 25c. and 50c.

HAVE YOU COWS?

If you have cream to separate a good Cream Separator is the most profitable investment you can possibly make. Delay means daily waste of time, labor and product.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS save \$10.00 per cow per year every year of use over all gravity setting systems and \$5.00 per cow over all separating systems. They received the Grand Prize or Highest Award at St. Louis.

Buying trashy cash-in-advance separators is penny wise, dollar foolish. Such machines quickly lose their cost instead of saving it.

If you haven't the ready cash, DE LAVAL machines may be bought on such liberal terms that they actually pay for themselves.

Send today for new catalogue and name of nearest local agent.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
Rochester, N. Y. 74 Cortlandt St. NEW YORK

On the Trail with a Fish Brand

Pommel Slicker

When windy, a rain coat when it rains, and for a cover at night if we get out in the open, I will say that I have gotten more comfort out of my slicker than any other article that I ever owned.

(The name and address of the writer of this article should be given to the publisher of the paper in which it appears.)

Wet Weather Garments for Riding, Walking, Working or Sporting.

HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.

A. J. TOWER CO.
BOSTON, U.S.A.

TOWER CANADIAN CO., LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA

FIRST FLOUNDER'S OFFER

DIG GOLD AND DIVIDE PROFITS

Now is the time to get in on the gold dig. The first flounder's offer is a chance to dig for gold in the most profitable way. It is a chance to get in on the gold dig before it is too late.

PRUSSIAN HEAVE-POWERS

CURE HEADS, Coughs, Distemper, Indigestion, Lung and Wind Troubles

SAFETY

Prussians Remedy Co., St. Paul, Minn.

LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER

STRAIGHT CIGAR ALWAYS RELIABLE

Your cigar of choice from Eastern, Western, or Southern.

"Katie Dear"

The New York song hit of 1904, published by NEW YORK MUSIC CO., 1101 E. 43rd St. New York City.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Hathorn

Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Ageable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Colic, and all other ailments of Infants and Children.

Fac-Simile Signature of

Dr. J. C. Hathorn

The Ironie Motorman.

The car was just getting under way, says a writer in the New York Sun, when two women, rushing from opposite sides of the street to greet each other, met right in the middle of the car track and in front of the car.

There the women stopped and began to talk. The car stopped, too, but they did not appear to realize that it was there. Some of the passengers on the front seat began to make sarcastic remarks. Then the motor man showed that he possessed the saving grace of humor. Leaning over the dashboard, he said, gently:

"Ladies, would you like to have me get you a couple of chairs?"

Best in the World.

Cream, Ark., Oct. 9. (Special.)—After eighteen months' suffering from Erysipelas, Backache and Kidney Complaint, Mr. W. H. Smith of this place is a well man again and those who have watched his return to health unhesitatingly give all the credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

In an interview regarding his cure, Mr. Smith says:

"I had been laid for eighteen months with my back and kidneys and also Erysipelas. I had taken everything I knew of and nothing seemed to do me any good till a friend of mine got me to send for Dodd's Kidney Pills. I find that they are the greatest medicine in the world, for now I am able to work and am in fact as stout and strong as before I took sick."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys. Cured Kidneys cleanse the blood of all impurities. Pure blood means good health.

As She Is Spoken.

"Are you going to take that little trip with me I spoke about last week?"

"I haven't thought about it."

"Well, think of it this week, will you?"

"Yes, I'll think of it. I'll think about it."

"By the way, I saw you on the street the other day and you never noticed me."

"I never noticed you."—Puck.

Advancing the Farmers' Interests.

Traveling agents and salesmen are now sent from the home offices of the Chicago packers into all South American and Asiatic countries. They are going into every land, no matter what language may be spoken or what money be used. They will exchange their goods for cowrie or elephant tusks—anything to sell the product and get something in return convertible into money. It may seem odd to some folks, but traveling men, carrying cases with samples of American meat products, can be seen in the desert of Sahara, the sands of Zanzibar or in Brazil, "where the nuts come from." (Grant is the enterprise of the Yankee merchant. The greater the market, the greater the price and stability of the price of the product and all that goes to make it in its various stages.)

Increasing Value of Diamonds.

In 1750 diamonds were sold in Europe at \$4 a karat. In 1770, when Brazilian stones were poured on the market, their quality diamonds sold as low as \$5 a karat, and in 1790 they had increased to \$30, and remained about this figure until 1818, when from \$15 to \$20 a karat was asked. From 1820 on the price of diamonds advanced, and with the world's diamond mines practically in the control of one company during the last ten years, the price has steadily increased until the present time, when first water diamonds are quoted at \$140 a karat or more.

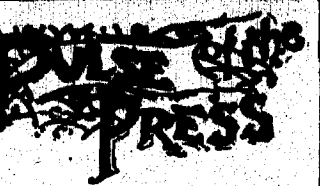
To Wash Black Stockings.

To prevent black stockings from assuming a greenish hue, wash as follows: Dissolve a liberal amount of Ivory Soap in a gallon of water as hot as the hands can bear. Wash through several rinses of this preparation, rinse through two warm waters, adding to the last a tablespoonful of vinegar. Dry and press on the wrong side with an iron.

ELEANOR R. PARKER.

Charm of manner may be an acquirement as well as an endowment. Many are much more subtle than manners. Manners may take on a fine polish, but manner is the unconscious expression of the inner self, of the personality which, when revealing a lovely soul, is the most commanding and persuasive force that one can exert.—Success Magazine.

The population of the island of Bombay is twice that of Scotland and Ireland.



AWFUL NEURALGIA

Mr. Porter Thought He Should Go Mad But Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured Him.

"It seems like a miracle that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should have cured my neuralgia," said Mr. Porter. "They are certainly a marvelous medicine and I am always glad to recommend them."

"For two years," he continued, "I had suffered almost unendurable pains in my head. They would start over my eyes and shoot upward most frequently, but they often spread over my face, and at times every part of my head and face would be full of agony. Sometimes the pains were so intense that I actually feared they would drive me mad."

"My eyes ached constantly and there was always a burning sensation over my forehead, but the other pains varied, sometimes they were acute, and again they were dull and lingering. I could not sleep. My temper was irritable and I got no pleasure out of life."

"I tried remedy after remedy, but finding no help in any of them, I became a despairing man. Even when I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I had no great hope of being cured."

"That was in December of 1903. To my surprise, a change in my condition took place right away. The pains grew less intense and the acute attacks were further apart. As I kept on using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the improvement began with the first box, and when I had used six boxes I stopped. My cure was complete and has lasted ever since."

Mr. Charles H. Porter lives at Raymond, N. H. He is one of many grateful people who have found that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure diseases of the nervous system that have resisted every other remedy tried. Not only neuralgia, but sciatica, partial paralysis and locomotor ataxia yield to them. They are sold by all druggists, or may be obtained directly from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

The Attendant's Report.

During last summer there arrived at a well-known historical castle a party of tourists, among whom was one whose sole object seemed to be to make fun of every one and a fool of himself. "I suppose this is the chamber where the groans are heard?" he remarked, as they entered a dark, uninviting room. "No, sir," replied the attendant, "there are no groans heard in this chamber, but if you will step to the window I can show you where the groaning is done." "What place is that then?" inquired the tourist, who, after going to the window, was shown a little isolated building far below. "That's where you paid for admission, sir," replied the attendant.

CONGRESSMAN GOULDEN.

Finda Quick Relief from Bladder Troubles Through Doan's Kidney Pills.

Hon. Joseph A. Goulden, Member of Congress representing the 18th District of New York, also trustee of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y., writes:

"As many of my friends have used Doan's Kidney Pills and have been cured of kidney and bladder troubles, I feel it my duty to recommend the medicine. From personal experience I know Doan's Kidney Pills will cure inflammation of the bladder, having experienced relief the second day of using the medicine."

(Signed) J. A. GOULDEN, Sold by druggists. For sale by Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

About Bird's-Eye Maple.

For hundreds of years lumbermen and cabinet-makers have been studying to learn what causes maple wood to assume the mottled and spotted form known as "bird's-eye." In a hundred rock maple trees perhaps one is a bird's-eye. Nobody can pick the specific tree out by inspecting the bark or the manner of growth. You may have to chop 200 trees before you find one, but it is worth the sacrifice.

Fact is, the woodpeckers make all the bird's-eye maple there is in the world. In flying about the woods they come to a rock maple tree that yields very sweet sap in the season when sap is running. Most birds like sweets—woodpeckers are very fond of sugar. Having found a tree yielding a large per cent of sugar, the birds peck holes in the trunk and then stand against the bark and drink the sap as it oozes out.

After the sap has ceased to flow and the trees have leaved out new wood and bark form in those small holes. The pecking and sap-gathering goes on for years until the tree, having given up so much sap to the birds, begins to furnish fluid containing less sugar. In ten or twelve years after the birds quit a tree the holes are all grown up and nobody can pick out the bird's-eyes from other trees that the woodpeckers did not visit.—New York Sun.

Friend in Need:

The Tramp—Please, ma'am, could you give me a bite to eat?

The Lady—I haven't a thing in the house to eat.

The Tramp—Well, I ain't no big kind of guy, but I'll stand around and see if you can't give me a bite to eat.

A old basket I'll hustle around an' steal somethin' for youse an' me.

"GOLD, GOLD."

"Good," he says, "but Comfort Better."

"Food that fits is better than a gold mine," says a grateful man.

"Before I commenced to use Grape-Nuts food no man on earth ever had a worse affliction from catarrh of the stomach than I had for years."

"I could eat nothing but the very lightest food, and even that gave me great distress."

"I went through the catalogue of prepared foods, but found them all (except Grape-Nuts) more or less indigestible, generating gas in the stomach (which in turn produced headache and various other pains and aches) and otherwise unavailing for my use."

"Grape-Nuts food I have found easily digested and assimilated, and it has renewed my health and vigor and made me a well man again. The catarrh of the stomach has disappeared entirely with all its attendant ills, thanks to Grape-Nuts, which now is my almost sole food. I want no other." Name given by Postum Co., Batavia, N. Y.

Ten days' trial tells the story. There's a reason.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Peoria Banker and Educator Is Indicted by Grand Jury.

The arrest of Newton C. Dougherty, superintendent of schools, and president of the Peoria National Bank, is the charge of forgery, follows the most astounding revelations by the grand jury and which has been examining the books of the Peoria School Board. Within a comparatively brief space of time a shortage of \$75,000 was discovered, but the further discovery was made that the peculations have been extending over a long term of years.

Before the investigation of Dougherty's affairs are concluded it is said the defalcations of the superintendent of schools may reach \$200,000. Dougherty asserts the entire shortage is the result of defective bookkeeping, and says his entire fortune, which is estimated at \$250,000, will be turned over if necessary to make it good.

Mr. Dougherty has been city superintendent of schools for twenty-five years. He is immensely wealthy, and besides being president of the Peoria National Bank, is a heavy stockholder in the Dime Savings Company, the Peoria Livery Company and other concerns.

He is a trustee of the fund of \$175,000 held by the National Educational Association and is a past president of the association. He is a close friend of Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University of New York, and has been for years regarded as one of the foremost educational men in the country.

The news of his arrest created the greatest excitement. Although there have been rumors of the gravest character for some time past, the friends of the financier were loyal to him.

According to a Peoria dispatch it was Edwin Schnelly, a young bank clerk in the Peoria National Bank, who foretold to the defalcations, which Newton C. Dougherty, superintendent of schools, has been manipulating for many years in Peoria.

Schnelly, by watching the skillful work of Mr. Dougherty, followed the case step by step and finally placed in the hands of the grand jury the information which led to Dougherty's arrest and indictment.

PANORAMA OF ACTIVITY.

An Unusual Condition in the Prosperous Northwest.

The farmers of the Northwest are staggered under the biggest crops that section has witnessed in years. Furthermore, the industrial and mercantile prospects are so bright that a city or hamlet in Minnesota or the Dakotas is exempt from the prosperous conditions. In all the cities there is a remarkable amount of building in progress, and as far as the eye can see from the railway train the prairie country is dotted thickly with grain and hay stacks. From all appearances, South Dakota will produce a big yield of all kinds of grain this year. This wheat is averaging well and yields run from 15 to 20 bushels per acre. The delayed frost has greatly increased the corn crop and there is not a county in the Northwest that will not produce a free crop of corn.

On all sides the farmers are busy and the entire country presents a panorama of activity. It will require all the winter and next spring to dispose of this fall's enormous yield of crops in South Dakota. The crop of wheat alone will certainly aggregate 40,000,000 bushels, not including the big yield of macaroni wheat. South Dakota alone has an area of 70,000 square miles—more than 40,000,000 acres—and is larger by a fourth than the combined area of the New England States. For the past seven consecutive years it has led all others in the production of wealth per capita. The State report for 1903 being \$148,555,000, or estimated at 500,000 population, \$297.91 for each man, woman and child. It is a remarkable fact that people are pouring into the Northwest so fast to acquire lands and to engage in business that the railways are taxed to find accommodations. Trains are full to overflowing, it being difficult to find seats.

People are for once too busy for politics. The farmer is strictly in it this year, and he faces big crops on his own and neighbors' lands, good prices and increased valuation of his farm property. In the Northwest the rich and the poor who have paid for their land with the sale of their crop this or last year.

King Edward has just paid \$1,200 for a French bulldog.

Kaiser Wilhelm II. receives from 600 to 700 letters and appeals daily.

The Duke of Veragua, Spain, has made a fortune by raising bulls for the arena.

Prince Peter Kropotkin, the famous social reformer, now resides at Bromley, England.

M. Vincent D'Indy, the eminent French composer, who is at the head of the Schola Cantorum, in Paris, will conduct the Boston orchestra at Christmas time, by invitation.

Henrietta Heaton, who has done so much for the cheapening of postal communication in Great Britain, urges the formation of a league to make the penny post universal.

The Marquis of Downshire was among the members of the Wokingham fire brigade when hand engines were in vogue. He still responds to the call, but usually drives the fire engine.

Dr. Axel Bjornho, while recently studying in the Imperial library of Vienna, discovered a most valuable manuscript in the handwriting of the first north pole explorer, Claudius Clavusson.

Father Gonon of St. Petersburg is now clean shaven, except for a small, highly mustache. His hair is close cropped and his complexion yellow. He is studying French and watching events.

Dr. John H. Clarke, a London physician, says: "The great majority of mankind are slaves to one or more poisons. One of these habits that one of the most subtle, insidious and injurious."

Paul Bernhardt, the old French republican journalist and journalist, who was banished for ten years, is to be included in the general amnesty which is to be operative on July 14, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille.

WORKING WOMEN

Their Hard Struggle Made Easier—Interesting Statements by a Young Lady in Boston and One in Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Frankie Orser

Miss Pearl Ackers

All women work; some in their homes, some in church, and some in the whirl of society. And in stores, mills and shops tens of thousands are on the never-ceasing treadmill, earning their daily bread.

All are subject to the same physical laws; all suffer alike from the same physical disturbances, and the nature of their duties, in many cases, quickly drags them into the horrors of all kinds of female complaints, ovarian troubles, ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb, leucorrhoea, or perhaps irregularly or suppression of "monthly periods," causing backache, nervousness, irritability and lassitude.

Women who stand on their feet all day are more susceptible to these troubles than others.

They especially require an invigorating, sustaining medicine which will strengthen the female organism and enable them to bear easily the fatigues of the day, to sleep well at night, and to rise refreshed and cheerful.

How distressing to see a woman struggling to earn a livelihood or perform her household duties when her back and head are aching, she is so tired she can hardly drag about or stand up, and every movement causes pain, the origin of which is due to some derangement of the female organism.

Miss P. Orser of 14 Warrenton Street, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

Boston, tells women how to avoid such suffering; she writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham—

"I suffered miserably for several years with irregular menstruation. My back ached; I had bearing down pains, and frequent headaches; I could not sleep and could hardly drag around. I consulted several physicians without relief, and as a last resort, I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and to my surprise, every ache and pain left me. I gained ten pounds and am in perfect health."

Miss Pearl Ackers of 377 North Summer Street, Nashville, Tenn., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham—

"I suffered with painful periods, severe backache, bearing down pains, pains across the abdomen; was very nervous and irritable, and my trouble grew worse every month. My physician failed to help me and I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I soon found it was doing me good. All my pains and aches disappeared, and I no longer fear my monthly periods."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the unfailing cure for all these troubles. It strengthens the proper muscles, and displacement with all its horrors will no more crush you. Backache, dizziness, fainting, bearing down pains, disorders of stomach, moodiness, dislike of friends and society—all symptoms of the one cause—will be quickly dispelled, and it will make you strong and well.

You can tell the story of your suffering to a woman, and receive the best advice free of cost. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Miss P. Orser of 14 Warrenton Street, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.

THE FAMILY'S FAVORITE MEDICINE

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

SCREENED AT NIGHT.

Baby Scratched Until Face Was Raw and Bleeding—Eczema Cured by Cuticura.

"For over two years my little baby suffered with a raw, itching and painful eczema on her head and face, mainly causing her to spend her day and night, and my wife could get no rest. We tried several doctors, but without success. Unless we kept her hands tied, she would scratch until her face was like raw beef. One box of Cuticura Ointment completely cured her, healing her face without mark or blemish." (Signed) W. J. Morgan, Orchard Town, New Lambton, New South Wales, Australia.

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The suit is based on a statement recently made in that journal that a testimonial as to the merit of the remedy manufactured by the plaintiff, alleged to have been given by Congressman George H. White of South Carolina was fraudulent, denial from Mr. White that he ever gave such a testimonial also being printed.

The Peruna Company declares that Congressman White did give the testimonial in good faith, that it has two original letters from Mr. White. It declares that Mr. White was led to repudiate the testimonial through a misunderstanding.

This is the second large damage suit that has been filed against the Curtis Publishing Company since it inaugurated its attacks on "patent medicines."

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES

W. L. Douglas's \$3.50 and \$3.00 shoes cannot be equaled at any price.

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THE BEST COUGH CURE

When offered something else instead of

Kemp's Balsam

stop and consider: "Am I sure to get something as good as this best cough cure?"

If not sure, what good reason is there for taking chances in a matter that may have a direct bearing on my own or my family's health?"

Sold by all dealers at 25c. and 50c.

GUT THIS OUT IT IS WORTH 100 TO YOU

"FORTY-TWO"

The Game of chance. The newest and most popular game; actually enjoyed by young and old, every player is enthusiastic over it. Complete rules with game card, try it and you will find it is the most exciting and the most profitable game in the world. It is sold by all dealers at 25c. and 50c.

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Over the Line With Dad.
From the Topeka State Journal.
If I could be a boy again,
On the wings of fancy loose,
Free from the cares that make us men,
In my dear old dad's caboose;
Of all there was I now recall
That made my boy heart glad,
I wish that I might go again
Over the line with dad.

Chums with the brakemen laugh and joke,
Ride on the engine whistle,
Washing away the grime and smoke,
Standing up straight in the aisle;
Climbing up on the counter high,
O, what a treat for a lad!
Coffee, sandwich and custard pie—
Over the line with dad.

Sit way up in the lookout, too,
With an eye on the jowling cars,
Climbing there in the night to view
The way of the lanterned stars;
Sauntering close to the nearest friend,
That ever a fellow had,
Wishing the trip might never end—
Over the line with dad.

I grudge no one the train de luxe,
With its splendid woods and brass,
For fond I keep in memory's books
A record none may surpass:
Ah, could I only by magic rise,
Take any trip to be had,
I'd rather ride in that caboose,
Over the line with dad.

The old caboose has gone long since,
And its crew has whistled the sky.
Fancy still with its radiant flares
Illumines the days gone by;
And when God's caller comes round
For me,
My heart shall be far from sad,
If only I know that I'm to go
Over the line with dad!

—D. A. Ellsworth.

ACCURSED OF ALLAH.

BY MAJOR R. L. MULLARD.

They haunt the sweet potato patches and rice fields of the Moros, these wild dogs of the island of Mindanao. As the most omnivorous of animals, they live, thrive and fill the land where other game, monodactyls, fall and perish from the earth. Grass, bark and nuts, fruits, seeds, roots, vegetables and herbs, bugs, grasshoppers, worms and insects, snakes, "varmints," all flesh, living or dead, fresh or putrid, are their food. They come out near sunset, the old dato told me, and at night they break our fences and destroy our potatoes and rice. We kill but few of them, because their touch defiles a Muslim. They are the vilest of all animals: the mongers, which are devils, live in them and they are accursed of Allah! The young dato smiled furtively. "But we will show you how to get them," said he.

The dato's seed lands lay in a stretch of gently rolling hills covered with tall, thick cocon grass, broken frequently with hollows of deep, impenetrable thickets of bamboo and brush loaded with convolvulus and all the vines, creepers and parasites of the tropics. There and there were clumps of fruit-bearing trees and lines of graceful, feathery, lyrelike bamboo, marking the sites and earthen walls of Moro cottages, for, long since abandoned by restless masters for fresher fields and newer homes, Yonder was an old sweet potato patch, covered still, notwithstanding long human neglect, with luxuriant vines—for these were cultivated and thrived by the very rootings they received of the wild dogs seeking food. Many pig-trails crossed each other in the tall cocon, which, like a kin to sugar cane, had, also, like the old potato patch, been ploughed about for its sweet roots by the wild dogs. Over there a little way was a bit of rice ground fenced closely with strong bamboo rails and ratan wickets and was about with rat-traps of dry bamboo. A Moro watchman dozing in a hammock towered from time to time jerked a cord and set his traps rattling and clattering to catch away marauding dogs and birds. Surely this was the best, none better, for the wild dog. "Faint, cover, bed, safety over all here."

Disobedient, I did. General Baldwin, to a strident bellow a crowing hunt among the trails and cocon. I gradually wandered to where a clump of wavy bamboo marked the site of an ancient cottage. To such places the wild dogs love to come and range and ponder. I hurried to warn. It was a day in the evening, with the evening air of an Indian summer. Gradually I came under the spell of the day and the place and, forgetting my errand, fell to wondering what had been the lives of the savage men and women who once dwelt within those extra walls; then to listening to the rustle of the grass and the chesty, hollow greening and crackling of the bamboo stems, swaying against each other by the wind.

After a time I began to perceive that I was not the only occupant of the cot; a big, black, bristling object emerged slowly, majestically, from the rank grass in one corner. I was startled. Was it a bear? Yes? No? Then I remembered. There he stood, a lordly bear, young and vigorous, slowly turning his broad left side. My heart jumped, my blood surged and roared in my ears. It was a moment of boundless joy and elation. I stood and gazed. My quiet gradually returned and my carline went slowly to my shoulder. I was deliberate, I stopped to feel my joy, to prolong my moment of delight; then I put my whole nerve and feeling and soul into the touch of the trigger for so fine a game. It was an easy shot. The bear half rising, but with pain and death in his eye and face, turned directly upon me. A coup de grace ended it.

"Good! good!" cried the young

dato, running up; and in his enthusiasm, out of sight of his father, he forgot his Mohammedanism, and together we soon had the great bear gutted and clutched fast across the withers of "General Baldwin," who conducted himself most commendably under his unusual load.

My shots had doubtless scared away the game near by, so I remounted. We moved on past the little field with its lone Moro watchman, along a trail winding about the forest of cocon that reached to the horse's withers.

"Swish! swish! swish! swish!" My neighbor's horse whistled violently and "General Baldwin" plunged and snorted. There was a great commotion in the grass on both sides of us.

"Peep, peep, peep," cried my Filipino companion. I was off "General Baldwin" in an instant and abandoned him to chance. We had surprised them and were in the very midst of a herd of wild dogs that were flying wildly in all directions, plunging and floundering in the thick, tangled grass. One startled me on my right another in front, another on my left. I could hear them everywhere, but one does not shoot a rifle by ear. Would every one of them escape? I was badly rattled when at last a foolish young sow did for an instant show herself, dashing in wild flight across a little opening. I fired wildly, desperately, with the feeling that something must be done. She tumbled headlong, dead as a door nail, her brains blown out.

Knocked me down with a feather? Easily. Never was there such luck, never such a chance kill; but with a supreme effort I hid my surprise, recovered my composure and walked up in the most matter of fact way, as if such kills were everyday affairs with me. From my Moro friends from behind I heard the "Cluck! cluck! cluck!" of the tongue in the roof of the mouth, with them the sign of wonder and admiration.

My Filipino had caught "General Baldwin" and now led him forward to the dead sow, but another mounted member of the party kindly took her and saved my good mount from the triple load with which he was threatened.

It was near nightfall. "Let us go," said one, "to the dump; they will be coming there for supper." The dump was the depository of the swill and other refuse of the little army camps. It was at the foot of a mesa-like hill; on all sides cocon, beloved resort of the wild dog; beyond and below a broad fringe of forest, brush and vines on the broken slopes of a volcanic lake. Here were safe refuge and cover. A stub of a tree on the mesa slope gave good view. I slipped into it and confident waited for the misappetite to fetch me game; for that appetite, while the saying was, I knew, also the undoing of all pluck. Its omnivorousness enables them to live well where others starve; but its sharp insatiable greed drives them remorselessly to danger and death that others risk not.

The scavenger had deposited his swill; its scent pervaded the evening air, covering darkness was night. My wait was long.

The sun had set, which in the tropics means quick darkness. Soon my eyes could no longer discern any thing; but after perhaps half an hour of quiet and darkness, I heard from the direction of the dump a rustling in the grass, followed by numerous little grunts of quiet satisfaction—pleasant friendly converse and congratulation. The herd had come. They had found swill for their stomachs. They never missed their dead companions nor long remembered the shots that had lately rung out over the slopes and breaks.

I laid my finger on the trigger, then hesitatingly withdrew it. I felt a twinge of shame at the low advantage which my human reason was taking of his brute weakness. But he was fine, he was a monster, and suddenly he seemed to get wind of me; for now, after a last rush, right at his foot, he raised his nose high in the air and with a deep snort looked upward, straight at me. But he did not flee; he stood, he had nerve. My compunction was gone; the hunter's passion rushed over me.

For an instant the smoke hung over the muzzle. When it cleared, I saw the grass faintly tremble where he had stood. He was laid low, a warrior marked with the scars of many bear battles, an old giant of whom any hunter might be proud.—Field and Stream.

HOLLAND'S BUTTER SYSTEM.

How it Conduces to Excellence of Product.

Perhaps no more happy meetings between Dutch and English have taken place for many a long year than those of the agricultural editors and journalists from England on the one hand and of the Dutch farmers and other agricultural authorities and experts on the other hand. The Britishers wanted to see Holland, and especially the agricultural districts. They achieved their purpose.

In the country districts one notices a complete absence of excitement; the people occupy their farm houses, places at intervals of about a mile or more apart, and, except for the cattle on the pastures one sees very little of the farmer. In Great Britain we consume a lot of Dutch butter, but we are afraid the British public, as well as the retailers and wholesalers, are unaware of the strides which the Dutch people have taken and are taking with a view of placing the best possible article upon the market. We desire, therefore, to say a word on the system of "butter control" as conducted in Holland. Any farmer or creamery, can decide to come within the purview of this system. If he does, then he not only obtains the advantages it offers, but he is also liable to very heavy penalties if he makes attempt by fraud to benefit himself, and by so doing, to injure the system. So perfect is the system of "butter control," that if a farmer or creamery sends out adulterated butter, such butter can be traced to the individual farmer or creamery which manufactured it, and then, of course, the penalties would come into force. So far those who have leagued themselves together have kept faith with the government, under whose auspices the system has been established. The system is practically this: The government supplies labels to, say, a creamery. Each label is, first of all, numbered differently, and bears also a letter. A register is kept by the government of how many labels (and of what number and letters they bear) are sent to the creamery. The labels are so thin, and so arranged that, if, after being placed on a package of butter, one attempts to pull them off, they will tear in all manner of ways, and thus they are unable to be used again. We gathered that no case of fraud has yet been found out against any farmer or creamery which had come under the "butter control" system; and we can only hope that more and more Dutch farmers will adopt this system. Moreover, the co-operative system is one which has raised the price of dairy produce to the producer, and although it is perfectly true to say the Dutch creameries were first started by private owners, still in the competition of today co-operation, we believe, judging by what we have seen in Holland and in other parts of the world, is likely to bring more money into the pockets of the producer, whether in Holland or elsewhere, than any system started by private owners. In Holland, and especially in Friesland, co-operation has been used by leaps and bounds, and combined with the "butter control" system already referred to, it is proving very successful to the Dutch farming community. Considerable attention is also paid in Holland to the export of meat in the carcasses form, and this is rigidly inspected, both before and after slaughtering, by government authorities.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Value of the Weather Man.
In spite of the standing jokes about the weather man, it is probable that for every dollar spent on the Weather Bureau ten dollars are saved. At the time of the Mississippi flood of 1897, \$15,000,000 worth of live stock and other property were saved as a result of warnings issued a week ahead. Signals displayed for a single hurricane have detained in port vessels valued, with their cargoes, at \$20,000,000. The West Indian stations, established in 1898, inform us of hurricanes as soon as they begin. The course of the hurricane that caused the Galveston flood was charted for a week before it struck our shores—for hurricanes move slowly. Eighty-five per cent of the forecasts now come true, and by the aid of rural free delivery last year to farmers, many of whom could not have had them five years ago.—Country Life in America.

Sharks have made their appearance in the Adriatic sea, having come by way of the Suez canal.

St. Louis is getting the cream of the trade on the Indian Territory.

WOMEN AND FASHION

The Happy Wife.
You ask me why I'm happy when so many wives complain,
And say their husbands only live to give them endless pain.
My secret you demand to know; you've seen my happy nook,
And you quiz me not a little, but—remember I can cook.

When other wives are envious and tell of their husband's dear,
My gown is very out of date, and at my wardrobe sneer,
I have no fear, I only smile, I care not how I look;
I know I've but to whisper, "Dear, remember, I can cook!"

My love has often said to me, "My dear, I know you're very plain,
But married life with you, my dear, has brought me naught but gain.
Let other women sing and dance, or even write a book,
Yet you're above them all in charm—remember, you can cook!"

And always, when I'm begged by girls to tell them by what art
I captured such a handsome man, and won quite all his heart,
I merely say, "My dears, I'm sure that all the pains I took
Was asking him to dinner—for, remember, I can cook!"

And all you modern women who are anxious to be wed,
Be wise, throw up your arms and crafts and learn to bake your bread.
For be certain that no husband will forget the vows he took,
If his wife will only please him by remembering how to cook.

Rest for the Mother.
You cannot serve your family better than by resting yourself. An over-tired mother cannot make sunshine in the home. Try to take even half an hour of complete rest some time during the afternoon. It will often be hard to get away, but make a duty of it and you will accomplish it. If you were ill the children would have to get on without you; let them do it.

or three days be tepid and gradually be made colder by imperceptible degrees until it is no shock to put the face into quite cold water. It will soon become easy and is invigorating and refreshing. The eyes should be wiped after this by passing a soft towel gently from the outer angle inward toward the nose.

Princess House Gown.



The princess gown is gaining in popularity, and every woman includes at least one gown of this sort in her wardrobe. This cut illustrates a charming suggestion in brown dotted figured challis. A yoke and high front of over Russian lace is bordered by two rows of narrow brown velvet ribbon, a decoration also used to accentuate the front lines, starting just below the bustline and extending to foot of dress. Two rows of velvet ribbon, somewhat wider, trim the foot of skirt.

Health and Beauty Hints.
Don't worry. Worry wears you out quickly.
Don't wear rings that are too small; the inevitable result is disfigurement—red and swollen hands and knuckles.
When the hands are in bad condition

fabric with which the frame is covered to become tender and soon rot. A silk umbrella is much injured by being left open to dry; the silk becomes stretched and stiff and will sooner split than cared for.

Fashion Notes.

The plain gored skirt is becoming more popular.
Wash flannels are out in hundreds of new designs.
Ribbons trim everything from hat to the slipper toe.
Fashion declares we must array ourselves in stripes.
Even real lace is now embroidered with colored silk thread.

Many of the embroidered trimmings are coarse but effective.
The mixing of many colors is still a strong feature at the milliners.

A very silky make of alpaca is used for tailor-made gowns and others.
The short kimono look much like Japanese coats, and fasten with little silk frogs.

Some of the handsomest chiffon gowns are trimmed with stitched straps of cloth.

Velvet ribbons are much used, particularly to run through the wide quillings of the tulle skirts.

Silk net dresses in blue, brown, gray or plum are trimmed with strappings and picked-out ruffles of taffeta.

New shades of red open work stockings, with Morocco shoes to match, are the smartest footwear shown for children.

The classic knot, low on the nape of the neck, may be slowly becoming to some women, yet thoroughly ugly for others.

Shiny leather shoes are shown in nearly all the costume coloring—rose, bright green, lavender are among the most startling.
With the renewed popularity of the

PRACTICAL MODELS FOR STREET WEAR.



while you are keeping well for their sakes. Think over the things that can best go undone, and leave some of them while you sleep. Rest is much cheaper and more agreeable than a doctor's bill, and if you do not have one you will surely have the other.

Decline of Chivalry.
In the old days men dared not talk roughly to women, or make remarks about them in public places. A dozen kinsmen or friends would be ready to avenge the light remark or stop the lying mouth, but to-day men say in casual conversation things that would have been fatal a hundred years ago. A man who will insult a woman in any way, either by rudeness or familiarity, will not feel any chastisement he may receive quite like he would a good thrashing—and just to think, good thrashings have gone out of style with so many other good things.

Time was when to beat a woman was as sure protection against rudeness or harsh dealing as to have the big fist referred to. But that time is past. Women have fought for "equal rights" and almost gotten them. She must now prepare to take what comes; to have men talk to her as they do to men. She has been crying for "fair treatment," and she will get it. If she wants to meet men on equal footing, let her put her traditions of ladyhood in her pocket.—Juliet V. Strauss.

New Ways of Using Appliances.



Put a Rug in the Cellar.
Every housekeeper who makes common use of the cellar knows that dirt is often tracked from the cellar up into the house; this is especially true if the cellar has a dirt floor. A cheap work may often be avoided by tacking a piece of old carpet on the lower step of the cellar stairs. When starting up the steps it is easy to wipe the feet on the carpet instead of carrying up the dirt, and the carpet may frequently be taken out and shaken and then tacked down with a few tacks again.

Take Care of Your Eyes.
Your eyes will be greatly strengthened by putting the face down into a glass or eyecup of water the first thing in the morning and opening them under water. This is difficult to do at first, but if the water for two

princess gowns, it behooves women to do what they can to make the lines of their backs symmetrical.

There is profuse use of narrow ribbons on everything, appearing in every sort of a way—rings, neckties, bouillonnages, or sewed on in plain rows.

Rules for Sewing.
The rule for frilling is one and a quarter the length of the edge to be trimmed.
In facing a sleeve turn it, and place the facing inside the sleeve before sewing it on.
Gathers should always be set on the right side, but never with a needle; use a large pin.
When sewing on a button place the knot on the right side of the cloth directly under the button.

In sewing a seam put the stitches closely together, but lightly into the cloth, being careful not to pull the thread tight, as this causes the seam to draw.

Always use, when sewing, a double thread for gathering and as fine a thread and needle as the garment will allow. When threading your needle make the knot on the end broken from the spool.

To Do Up Colored Muslins.
To make colored muslins look like new boil one quart of wheat bran in six quarts of water for half an hour. Strain through cloth, and when cool wash the dress in this using neither soap nor starch. Rinse lightly in clear water, to which a little ox gall has been added. If colors are to be set a tablespoonful of the gall is the usual amount. If there is no danger of fading, a teaspoonful is enough. When nearly dry, iron. This preparation of bran both cleanses and stiffens the fabric.

Take Care of Umbrellas.
After coming in out of the rain, let the umbrella down and stand it on the handle that it may dry in this position; the water will thus drip from the edges of the frame and the cover dry uniformly.

When placed with the handle upward, as is frequently done, the water runs to the top of the umbrella, and the moisture is thus retained in the lining underneath the rug for some length of time, causing the silk or

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Faith.—We need faith in the reality of truth and goodness and the presence and power of God, and we need faith in ourselves and in our work.—Rev. J. K. Mason, Universalist, Chicago, Ill.

Church Unity.—Church unity is a delusion and a snare. The only kind of unity there can be is the unity of faith in and a knowledge of the Son of God.—Rev. F. S. Henson, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The True Life.—There are two kinds of life advocated by many people, the simple life and the strenuous life. The true life is midway between these two forms.—Rev. H. Van Dyke, Presbyterian, Princeton, N. J.

Moral and Spiritual Conditions.—Physical conditions affect moral and spiritual conditions, for the physical and spiritual natures of men are marvellously close to each other.—Rev. C. M. Coburn, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

Faith in God.—Every man must believe in some kind of Christianity. He must believe in religion, which reduced to its lowest terms, is faith in God. For a man not to do so is suicide.—Rev. G. H. Gordon, Congregationalist, Boston, Mass.

Old Males.—I would rather be an old maid with false teeth than to be the wife of many men I know. Think of a good woman tied to a drunken, lazy wretch. Who had rather not be an old maid than in her place?—Rev. L. G. Broughton, Methodist, Atlanta, Ga.

God's Estimate.—Nothing is lost with God. The noble aspirations for the better life and the wish to do something for others though circumstances may thwart its accomplishment, still have merit in God's estimate.—Rev. J. E. White, Disciple, Atlanta, Ga.

Secret Vices.—Vice is the secret worm which eats at the vitals of a nation. Crime cannot be punished, and it is punished, but it is the secret vices which destroy the nations. Catholic education teaches how to combat these vices.—Rev. D. J. O'Sullivan, Roman Catholic, St. Albans, Vt.

Life's Inequalities.—Life's inequalities is the most fruitful source of skepticism and disbelief. Nothing else has more capacity for producing misery in the human race. These inequalities have been found among all races and at all times.—Rev. W. R. Bred, Episcopalian, Lancaster, Pa.

Greed of Gold.—The fear of poverty and the love of the almighty dollar is the worst moral disease from which the nation is suffering. This greed is the true cause of men selling their votes and of the widespread bribery in State and national legislatures.—Rev. H. W. Pinkham, Baptist, Denver, Colo.

Modern Marriage.—What part has God in the great majority of modern marriages? It is a lie on God to say that He joined in holy matrimony those that know Him not. Countless thousands of miserable marriages are the result of not being joined together by God.—Rev. John Thresher, Baptist, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Aim of Christ.—To hate sin as the meanest, cruelest thing in the world, to root it out from ourselves, and to rebuke it in others and to save the world from its loathsome and baleful presence, was the great aim of Christ, and should be the crowning purpose of the Christian man to-day.—Rev. W. D. Hyde, Methodist, Brunswick, Me.

Forgetting God.—Beware lest you forget God. It is easy enough to remember God when the times are hard and you want to ask Him to make them better. But it is a very different matter to think of the Almighty when we have plenty and are having a good time in our every day lives.—Rev. C. L. Thompson, Presbyterian, Denver, Colo.

The Church.—The church stands for all that is good; it stands as a virtue in spiritual graves; in skepticism it is the believer in faith; in anarchy it stands for law and in offering it is the liberator of the slave. The church is no respecter of persons, but always recognizes the fellowship of man in the church.—Rev. T. W. Richards, Lutheran, Lancaster, Pa.

Debts to the City.—Seek to pay your debts to the municipality by adding daily to the treasury of character. We have societies for making the city beautiful and for extending the city's trade. Be it your task to help in making the city what neither art alone nor commerce alone can make it, a city valued with righteousness and shadowed by the wings of peace.—Rev. W. R. Huntington, Episcopalian, New York City.

True Womanhood.—The womanly woman holds in her slender hands the finer destinies of the race. Let her live within her God-given limitations, let her be content to be her own undiluted and genuine self and cease to strive after powers which she does not possess, and after responsibilities which she has neither the strength nor the strength to bear, and she will not want for recognition and honor and influence.—Rev. J. K. Smith, Presbyterian, Louisville, Ky.

Honor for Jefferson.—"Wah, yes," said Mrs. Bragley, of Jefferson City. "I reckon that feller that writ out the Declaration of Independence deserved the honor."
"You mean the honor of being assigned to write it?"
"Not at all. I mean the honor o' bein' named for our town. They called him Jefferson, you know."—Philadelphia Press.

Lepers in the Philippines.
The number of lepers in the Philippine Islands is estimated at about 12,000.